

# Leatherneck

DEC. 1960

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

30c

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# IN THIS *Leatherneck*

VOLUME XLIII. NUMBER 12

DECEMBER, 1960

## ARTICLES

Infantry Training Regiment .....	16
Air Delivery Platoon .....	24
Vieques .....	30
Career Counselors .....	36
Return To The Islands—Wellington ....	40
They Were There—Part I .....	48
Fort Smith Reservists .....	60

## POST OF THE CORPS

Roosevelt Roads .....	54
-----------------------	----

## FICTION

Tiny Kim .....	44
----------------	----

## FEATURES

Sound Off .....	3
Corps Quiz .....	6
Mail Call .....	8
Behind the Lines .....	10
The Old Gunny Says .....	14
Leatherneck Laffs .....	34
Leatherneck Rifle Awards .....	64
We—the Marines .....	68
Crazy Caption .....	71
If I Were Commandant .....	72
In Reserve .....	74
Transfers .....	76
Bulletin Board .....	78
Once a Marine .....	80
From Our Readers .....	82
Gyrene Gyngles .....	83
Corps Album .....	84
Index .....	86

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## THIS MONTH'S COVER

On this month's cover, SSgt Bill Tipton, staff artist, illustrates the problem of finding the right-size Marine for a Santa Claus suit. This jovial Marine of 1898 may have fitted into the costume before he spent those last few hours drinking eggnog at a local tavern.

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Edited by AMSgt Francis J. Kulluson

### REDUCED RAIL FARES

Dear Sir:

Referring to your Bulletin Board article in the *Leatherneck* of July, 1960, concerning a 40 percent reduction in railroad fares for servicemen.

I tried to use this article to purchase a ticket to Los Angeles or San Diego for my son when he was to report to Camp Pendleton, Calif., last month. The railroad agent claimed it had to be a round-trip ticket and bought on the base. Is this true? Your statement says any points in the United States and does not say anything about being a round-trip ticket.

Please let me know as soon as possible, as I have another son coming home . . . . I will appreciate all the information concerning this as I have three sons in the Marines.

Mrs. Ruth E. Guard  
Box 37

De Soto, Mo.

● Head, Passenger Section, Traffic Management Branch, Supply Department, HQMC, gave us this information:

"The information published on page 76, July, 1960, issue of *Leatherneck*, referred to rail tickets at reduced rates (furlough tickets) for servicemen sold by the rail carriers under the following conditions:

"(1) Tickets are sold on a round-trip basis only.

"(2) Sold only to uniformed servicemen for travel incident to leave or furlough (not official travel at Government expense).

"(3) Such tickets may not be purchased by someone else for the serviceman.

"(4) Tickets are not transferrable from one person to another.

"(5) Member must have leave or furlough papers in his possession to purchase and to use such tickets.

"The sale of furlough tickets is not restricted to the base or to the permanent duty station of the member.

Such tickets are sold between all points under the conditions specified above."  
—Ed.

### DISABILITY PENSIONS

Dear Sir:

I would like to know if there is any medical record of my defective hearing.

I was in Korea from March of 1952 until March of 1953 and was sent to the sick bay several times because of my hearing.

I served with "B" Co., 1st Tank Bn., First Marine Division. I would like some information on applying for a disability pension.

Francis T. O'Loughlin  
Prospect St.

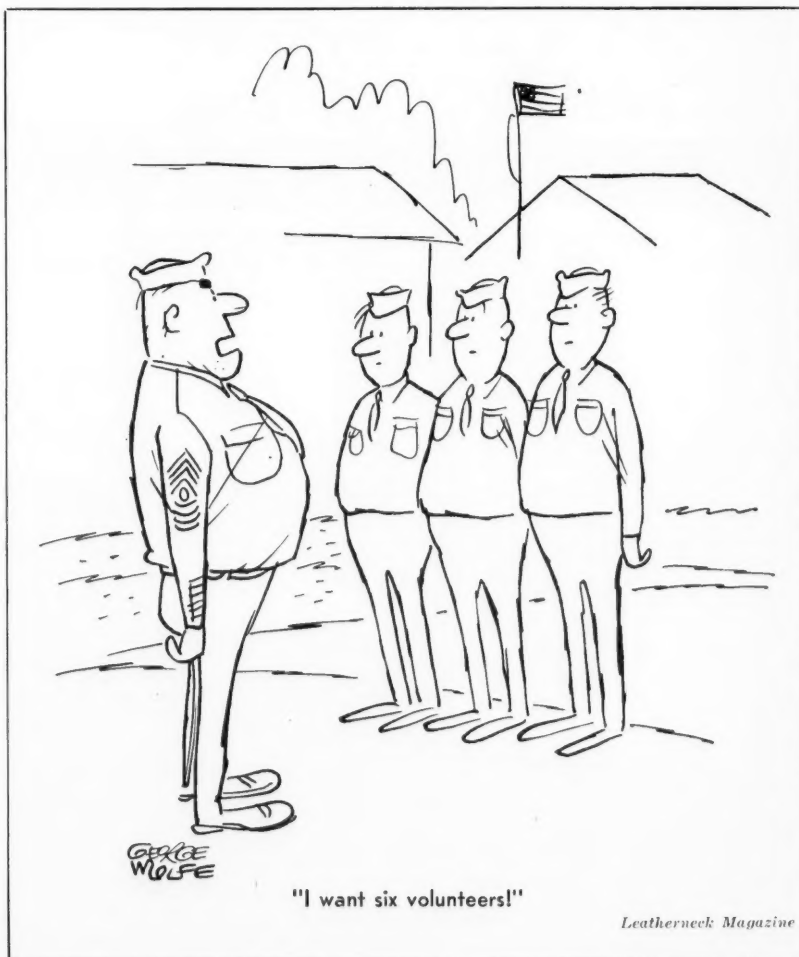
Lakeville, Conn.

● The Head, Records Service Section, Records Branch, HQMC, advised us that veteran's benefits accruing as a result of an individual's military service are administered by the Veterans Administration.

It is suggested that you contact the local VA office for the area in which you reside, relative to a disability pension. The address of the VA Regional Office in Connecticut is 95 Pearl St., Hartford.

You should also contact the Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C. directly concerning your medical

**TURN PAGE**



*Leatherneck Magazine*



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### SOUND OFF (cont.)

records, since the medical records of members and former members of the Marine Corps are under the jurisdiction of that official.—Ed.

#### M-1 RIFLE

Dear Sir:

I would like to obtain, if possible, an M-1 rifle for hunting. I am an ex-Marine and was discharged in November of 1959.

Where can I obtain an application to purchase an M-1? Can you supply one?

Alexius Andrzejewski  
216 S. Third St.

Rogers City, Mich.

● You can obtain information on how to purchase an M-1 by writing to the National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.—Ed.

#### "BATTLE PIN"

Dear Sir:

In late 1941, or early 1942, I recall a

Marine acquaintance of mine referring to a collar bar as a "battle pin." It was also my recollection that this was an issued item of apparel.

Recently the question has arisen between myself and some acquaintances, who were Marines during and since the Korean days, as to whether there ever was such an item as the "battle pin" worn in the Marine Corps.

We have agreed to resolve our differences according to your answer.

L. F. Becker

1051 Maple Heights Rd.  
Pittsburgh 32, Pa.

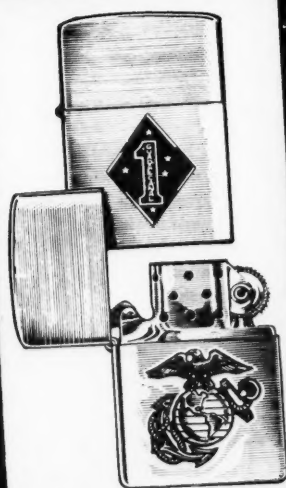
● You are correct. The collar bar, or "battle pin" as it was called by the troops, was an item of clothing issue. It went out of the supply system early in World War II.—Ed.

#### CHAMBER PRESSURE

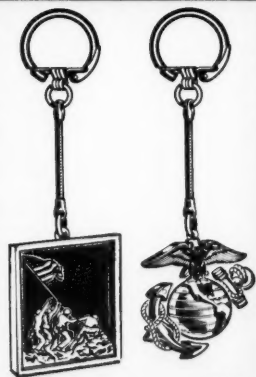
Dear Sir:

While I was in the Marine Corps from June 24, 1954, to June 23, 1957, I tried many times to find out what is the chamber pressure of the automatic pistol, caliber .45. I never found it listed in the *Guidebook for Marines* in

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 7)

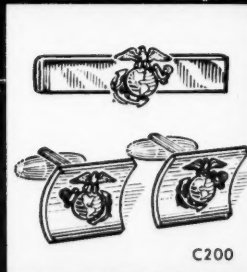


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# CORPS Quiz

Prepared by 1stSgt B. M. Rosoff

See answers on page 13. Score 10 points for each correct answer, 10 to 30 Fair; 40 to 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 Outstanding.

1. Forearms crossed above the head is the combat signal for \_\_\_\_\_.



- (a) squad
- (b) fire team
- (c) platoon

2. In the combat signal for \_\_\_\_\_, the hand is raised straight up as far as it will go, fingers extended. Then large circles are made above the head.



- (a) assemble
- (b) charge
- (c) form a circle

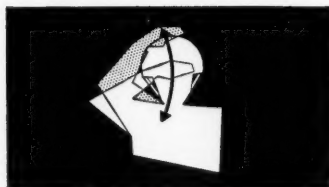
3. The arm extended sideways, slightly above horizontal, palm to the front, waving toward the head several times, is the signal for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) close up
- (b) Attention
- (c) open up; extend

4. When a squad leader points to the individuals or units concerned, then beats his chest with both fists simultaneously, the signal means \_\_\_\_\_.

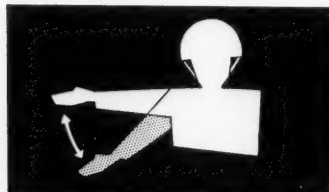
- (a) cease fire
- (b) enemy in sight
- (c) shift

5. The forearm raised palm out, in front of the forehead, then swung up and down several times before the face, is the signal \_\_\_\_\_.



- (a) are you ready
- (b) leaders join me
- (c) cease fire

6. When the platoon leader wants his men to \_\_\_\_\_, he extends his arm sideward at an angle of 45 degrees above horizontal, palm down, then lowers it to his side, repeating until understood.



- (a) take cover
- (b) move forward
- (c) assemble

7. Hands across the face, palms to the front, is the signal for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) take cover
- (b) I do not understand
- (c) as you were

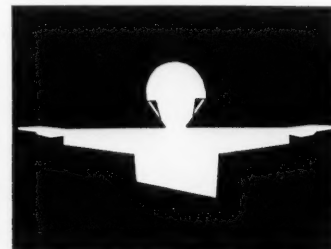
8. In the signal \_\_\_\_\_, extend arm toward person to be signaled, palm toward him, with fingers extended and joined.

- (a) range
- (b) leaders join me
- (c) are you ready/I am ready

9. Both arms extended forward, palms down toward the leaders or units to be signaled, then large vertical circles made with the hands, is the signal for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) platoon
- (b) take cover
- (c) form column

10. When the squad leader wants \_\_\_\_\_, both arms are extended horizontally, palms down.



- (a) as skirmishers
- (b) extend/open up
- (c) attention

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 4]

the chapter about the pistol.

A/2c M.E. Page, USAF  
86 Bomron T., Box 170  
R.A.F. Sta., Sculthroe  
Farenham, Norfolk

England

● Head, Marksmanship Branch, G-3 Division, HQMC, informed us that the chamber pressure is approximately 18,000 pounds per square inch when the weapon is fired with a 230 grain metal service case bullet.—Ed.

### MARINE CORPS LEAGUE

Dear Sir:

Kindly advise me where we can obtain an application for a charter for a Marine Corps League Detachment. There are quite a number of former Marines here interested in joining.

Budd Watson  
221 Bethesda Terr.

West Palm Beach, Fla.

● Write to the National Headquarters,

Marine Corps League, Old State Capitol Building, Baton Rouge, La.—Ed.

### VOLUME III

Dear Sir:

Some time ago I saw an inquiry in "Sound Off" about Volume II of the U. S. Marine Corps Operations in Korea, or the period from December, 1950, to November, 1951.

Since then I have seen and heard nothing about this volume in *Leatherneck*.

Please answer these questions for me:

1. Is this volume complete?
2. If it is, where can I get a copy?
3. If not, when is it expected to be completed?

L. T. P. Engel  
221 2d St., N.W.

Great Falls, Mont.

● Volumes I and II are out of print. The publication you are referring to is Volume III, U. S. Marine Corps Operations in Korea—1950-1953, *The Chosin Reservoir Campaign*. This book may be purchased through the *Leatherneck Bookshop*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C. at the discount price of \$2.50.—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)

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*Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.*

*To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.*

Allen Mathews, 117 Madison Ave., Redwood City, Calif., to hear from George LANG or "Jack" THOMPSON, who were stationed at Kaneohe Bay in 1957.

Mrs. Joyce Fletcher, 5501 Fleet Ave., Cleveland 5, Ohio, to hear from Emerson D. FLETCHER, whose last known address was Miami, Fla.

Frank A. Miller, 8409 Kings Ridge Rd., Baltimore 14, Md., to hear from

anyone who was in Plt. #332-A at Parris Island.

First Lieutenant Stanley McGeehan, 370 High Dr., Laguna Beach, Calif., to hear from MSgt John WARYHA, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

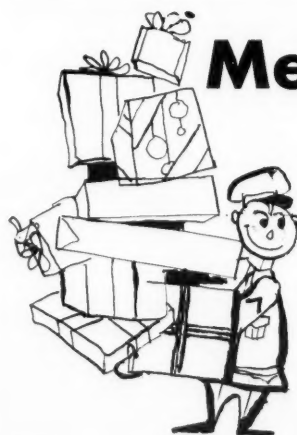
Bernard Grimshaw, BM3, USS Eldorado, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from anyone who served on the USS New York (BB 34).

LCpl Melvyn L. Deubner, Hq. Co., Bn., MCS, Quantico, Va., to hear from LCpl Barry O. WYATT, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Marine James W. Lockhart, 925 W. Margate Terrace, Chicago 40, Ill., to hear from LCpl William B. DUFFIE, whose last known address was "B" Co., 1st Bn., First Marines, Third Division.

Eleanor Edmondson, 136 Swift St., Santa Cruz, Calif., to hear from Henry RISKIN, whose last known address was Camp Pendleton, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Marine Fred W. Unsworth, 605 Ridge Ave., Greencastle, Ind., to



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hear from 1stLt Hank A. CARTER whose last known address was MCRD, Parris Island, S. C.

Joseph Skibiell, #3, Coatesville, Pa., to hear from Harry GOLDMAKER whose last known address was Jacksonville Naval Air Station, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Sgt John D. Gott, H&HS, MCAS, El Toro, Calif., to hear from anyone stationed at NAD, Hawthorne, Nev., during 1950-1952 or anyone who was in Plt. #8, MCRD, San Diego, in 1950.

Chief Warrant Officer T. O. Kelly (Retd, 1418 Valley Crest Blvd., Annandale, Va., to hear from former and present members of the Third Division.

Former Marine Steve Arnold, Jr., RFD #8, Kingsport, Tenn., to hear from anyone he served with in the Sixth Division, Brig Detachment, Tsingtao, China, in 1945-46.

SSgt Lecil G. Dodd, MABS-36, MAG-36, MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif., to hear from Capt ANDERSON, who served as S-4 officer 2d Bn., Seventh Marines, First Division, at the Chosin

Reservoir, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Marine Kenneth G. Warnick, 79 Jackson St., Lanaconing, Md., to hear from PFC Donald G. NEWTON, whose last known address was "K" Btry., 4th Bn., Twelfth Marines, Third Division.

Cpl Robert R. Kennedy, Hq. Co., H&S Bn., FMFPac, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from Sgt Henry E. FLEMMING, whose last known address was Camp Lejeune.

GySgt Matthias F. Coleman, Jr., (Retd), 124 Hilary St., West Sayville, N. Y., to hear from SSgt John GALLAGHER, SSgt John CAMPBELL, SSgt Jean EDWARDS and Sgt M. F. CIANCOTTI, whom he served with at MCRD, Parris Island, S. C., from 1954 to 1956, and GySgt H. E. LONG, whose last known address was the Third Division.

Weldon R. Spradlin, 4407 Cory Place, Las Vegas, Nev., to hear from SSgt Leo M. CRAIN, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Marine Verle E. Yarno, Jr.,

3456 Faust Ave., Long Beach 8, Calif., to hear from SSgt Richard MAR- GRAVES, whose last known address was Camp Lejeune.

William Francis Lafferty, 73-36 70th St., Glendale 27, N. Y., to hear from anyone who served with him from 1929 to 1936. **END**

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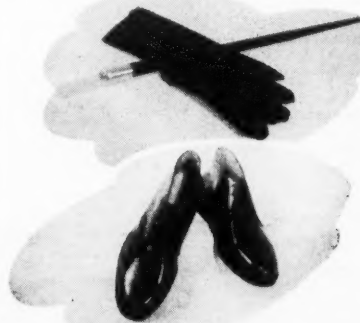
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## Behind the Lines ...

While doing research for this month's ITR story, our Chief Writer, MSgt Clay Barrow, met Lieutenant Colonel James Albert Michener. As Clay pointed out in his story, the colonel is no relation to the celebrated author, whose works include *Tales of the South Pacific*, and the recent, runaway best seller, *Hawaii*.

But, when the two Micheners met, as they did a few years back in Hawaii, they discovered some striking coincidences. They were born within 70 miles of each other and, only about four years apart in age, could have met each other as youngsters. Could have, but didn't.

The most uncanny similarity is their signatures, which would give a handwriting expert fits. Both write most of their name in nearly identical script, and both use a block letter "A" for their middle initial. When the author learned this, he told the colonel, "I'll answer any questions you might care to ask—except where I bank."

On the premise that Marine veterans of the Inchon-Seoul and Chosin Reservoir operations would have vivid memories of those two great cam-

paigns, Norman Hicks and Lynn Montross mailed out questionnaires, inviting those who participated to comment on their most memorable experiences and impressions. The Hicks-Montross two-part article, based on replies—from the four-star to the one-stripe level—tells an eye-witness story of the bitter fighting and withdrawal. Part I of "They Were There" appears on pages 48 to 53 of this issue.

\* \* \*

Each year when December rolls around, we fasten our twelfth issue in our binder and put it back on the shelf for ready reference in the years to come. At the risk of sounding like a pitchman, we remind our readers that binders are available at the low, give-away price of \$2.00. If you want a 1056-page chronicle of the Marine Corps for a year, clip the coupon in the binder ad on page 88 and start your library of bound volumes with the January, 1961, issue.

*Paul A. Simon*  
Managing Editor

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The above statements are warranties and not representations, and I declare that I have withheld no information whatsoever relative thereto. I agree that this proposal shall be the express basis of the Contract between the Company and me. I fully understand and agree that the policy applied for and issued in response to above application shall cover the insured vehicle only when driven by named assured or his/her spouse. I further agree that the insured vehicle will not be used for commercial or share-the-expense purposes.

Application is made for a \_\_\_\_\_ months policy with premium \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and I wish to pay \$ \_\_\_\_\_ down plus \$ \_\_\_\_\_ service charge or a total of \$ \_\_\_\_\_. I will pay balance, if any, as per payment plan.

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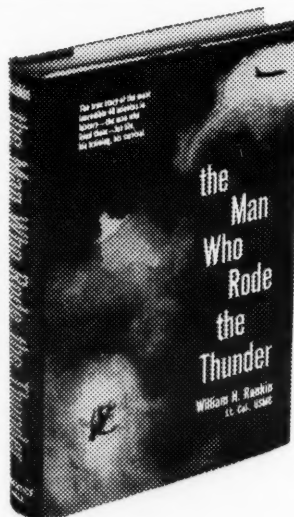
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## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 7]

### BOOT CAMP PHOTO

Dear Sir:

How can I get a negative of Platoon #144 which graduated on the 20th of October, 1959? I would like to have a picture made and put in a scrapbook for my son.

Mrs. Fred Cesario  
246 Sycamore St.

Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

● You should write to the Exchange Photo Shop, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C.—Ed.

### MOST AWARDS

Dear Sir:

We have reason to believe that Marine Aircraft Group-33, with some 20 awards, may be the most highly decorated Marine Corps Group in commission.

We would appreciate any information you could give us on this matter.

1stLt Kenneth R. Sparks  
Hq., MAG-33

Third Marine Aircraft Wing  
MCAS, El Toro (Santa Ana), Calif.

● Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, tells us that Marine Aircraft Group-33 has been authorized 15 awards, the highest number awarded to any MAG.—Ed.



### MARKSMANSHIP AWARDS

Dear Sir:

The undersigned are in disagreement concerning the wearing of the Expert Rifleman Requalification Bar. One of us contends that the expert rifleman's

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 15)

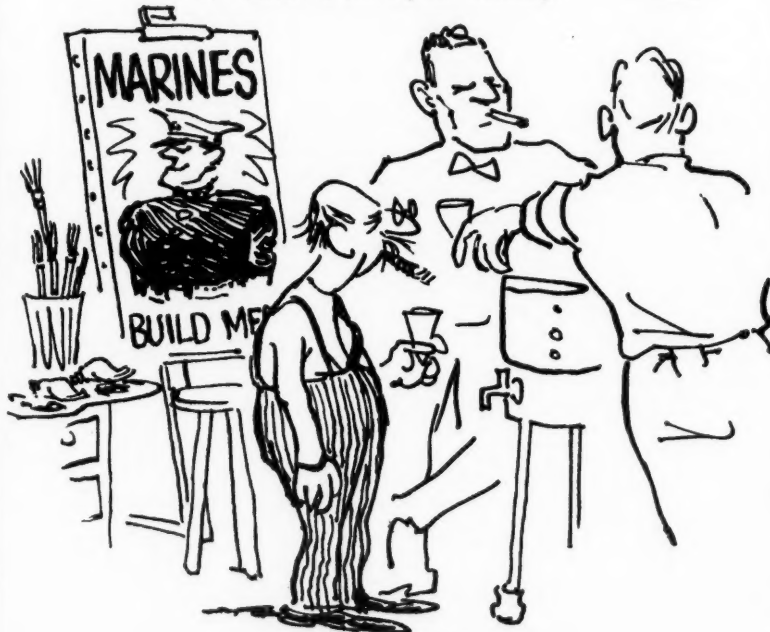


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by  
GLENN  
ZUCKER



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... lost his shot records?

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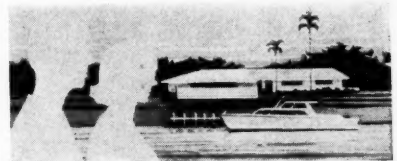


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## ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 6.

1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (c);
5. (c); 6. (a); 7. (b); 8. (c);
9. (a); 10. (a).



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# the old gunny says...



**"ONE** PROMINENT American general recently estimated that it takes 10 men from the regular military forces to nullify one guerrilla in irregular warfare operations. We've seen examples in recent years where large, regular forces were tied down, and sometimes defeated; by smaller guerrilla forces in Indo-China, Algeria, Greece, Korea and Cuba.

"Since guerrilla warfare doesn't involve the formal declaration of hostilities between governments, and it is one form of Communist aggression against the Free World governments that is practically impossible to deter or halt with super atomic weapons, we can pretty well expect that guerrilla-type wars will continue to plague the world in many areas.

"Guerrilla warfare is relatively inexpensive to the Communist forces of aggression and insurrection and it is the easiest military means of exploiting a foothold in an unstable country. It is initiated or disguised as a patriotic uprising against a despotic government. However, the Communists, who have world-wide objectives and firm guerrilla warfare doctrines, are ready to quickly take advantage of minor revolutions, rebellions or political upheavals, using guerrilla tactics and techniques. All of the regular military forces face the prospect of having to combat Communist-inspired and Communist-led guerrilla forces in future 'brush fire' wars—or even in the aftermath of any nuclear war.

"Successful guerrilla operations have certain characteristics we should recognize. In addition to their readiness to exploit an unstable political situation, the guerrillas must gain an element of public support in the area of their operations. Tactically, they take fullest advantage of terrain and the military principle of surprise.

"Guerrilla forces seek to gain the political sympathy of the local civilian population because they are their source of information, recruits, supplies, food and money. The guerrilla is actually a

part-time fighter disguised as a civilian. He needs public support which he will obtain either by voluntary or terroristic methods. To gain this public support, the Communist organizer will utilize attractive political and revolutionary objectives to serve his purpose.

"Because guerrilla irregulars lack training, logistic capabilities and military communications, the Communists have found that control of their operations is best obtained by organization of small, decentralized groups. Bands numbering about 50 men have generally obtained the best results in guerrilla warfare. These small, self-contained guerrilla bands are characterized by simplicity, mobility, informality and evasiveness. These, plus the chameleon-like ability to assume an innocent civilian pose, provide characteristics which give the guerrilla his strength.

"Since the guerrilla is a part-time soldier, a night fighter, quick to disguise and hide, and depends for his survival upon not being seen or recognized—he is a double problem for the Regular Marine or Soldier. The professional military man is taught to fight a recognizable enemy he has located. We are taught to 'find,' 'fix' and 'fight' the enemy in the 'combat zone.' It is the unknown, elusive and indefinite nature of the guerrilla enemy which poses such a problem and frustration to professional forces.

"Guerrillas must maintain the offensive to prevent stagnation, loss of confidence or loyalty to the force and cause. The irregulars thrive on success but cannot survive many serious defeats. They avoid major battles, so as to live to fight another day on their terms. This is one of their weaknesses we must remember.

"The Communist Chinese leader, Mao Tse-Tung, has written guiding principles for his guerrilla forces:

1. Yield any town or terrain you cannot hold safely.
2. Limit yourself to guerrilla warfare as long as the enemy has superiority in numbers and weapons.
3. Organize regular forces and pass

to the counteroffensive when you are sure of victory.

"The element of surprise is a most important characteristic of guerrilla operations. It is achieved through timing, direction and method of attack, and is dependent upon receipt of good intelligence information from observers, informants and sympathetic civilians.

"The ambush is a most common guerrilla tactic against military forces. Often, guerrillas will combine a road block with a swift attack on the flanks. Exploiting surprise to the utmost, they will then withdraw quickly to a rally point and return to their remote hide-out or fade away among the civilian populace. Such attacks are to be expected in rear areas and along lines of communication and supply.

"Guerrilla tactics also depend upon an intimate knowledge of the local terrain. Knowing the terrain, and how to best utilize it, is as important in irregular warfare as in normal operations. The regular military forces operating against guerrillas in a strange land have to gain a high degree of skill at reconnaissance and night operations. Helicopter observation should provide our forces with excellent capabilities for learning about terrain. Native guides and local sympathizers also must be used. The military force must learn the terrain thoroughly throughout its area of operations.

"One aspect closely associated with terrain is the guerrillas' necessity for a base area. It is their training, planning, supply and control base. It is the center of their propaganda effort. The detection and destruction of the guerrilla base should be an early objective of counter-guerrilla operations.

"Our ready forces are supposedly trained and equipped to fight any enemy on any type of terrain. A study of guerrilla warfare will indicate that we must also understand how guerrillas are organized and operate—and how they can be defeated—then train and plan accordingly, if we are to be fully ready to meet this likely threat." **END**

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 12]

badge with bar, or bars, may be worn even though the wearer fails to qualify as an expert in subsequent years. The other contends that the expert rifleman's badge with bar, or bars may not be worn in subsequent years if the individual fails to qualify as an expert after award of the bar. Who is correct?

One other question. Does the qualification as an expert, 1st class or 2d class mortar gunner entitle the individual qualified to wear the Marine Corps Basic Badge?

GySgt Richard A. Peters  
SSgt William P. Jones, Jr.  
H&S Co., 1st Bn.,  
2d Marine Division, FMF  
Camp Lejeune, N.C.

● Volume I, Paragraph 20100 of the Marine Corps Manual, under Part C: Marksmanship Badges and Trophies states: "Commanding officers will issue an appropriate badge to all personnel who qualify for the first time as expert, sharpshooter, or marksman with the service rifle over the prescribed qualification course 'A'. The wearing of this badge is authorized until such time as the individual fails to requalify or requalifies in another category.

"Qualification with the service rifle over course 'B' in lieu of course 'A' by personnel for whom course 'A' is prescribed, will not be recognized by award of a qualification badge or bar, but such personnel will be permitted to wear the badge of their last course 'A' qualification provided that such qualification is held at the time of the course 'B' firing."

The Marine Corps Manual, in paragraph 20103, does not list a bar on the Marine Corps Basic Badge for the mortar.—Ed.

### YOUNG MOTHER

Dear Sir:

Here is one for the "Sound Off" column, and I'll be looking for it. I remember in one issue there was a letter from a Marine "Mom" saying how young she was when her first Marine enlisted.

I was 36 years old when my first 18-year-old son enlisted—Sgt James N. White, 1953-'56. The second son, Cpl Virgil B. White—1954-'58. The third son, Sgt Neil E. White, entered the Corps in June of 1958. So, you see, we are a Marine family. We have served a lot of coffee and cake to a lot of

Marines these past few years and we loved doing it.

Mrs. Ruth N. White  
Buckhannon, W. Va.

### BOXER REBELLION

Dear Sir:

Could you please supply me with the following information? How many officers and enlisted men in the U. S. Marine Corps served in the Boxer Rebellion?

John G. Lockard  
106 Glenwood Ave.

Jersey City 6, N. J.

● According to the Head, Historical Branch, G-3 Division, HQMC, the force of Marines in China on September 25, 1900, consisted of 50 officers and 1209 enlisted men.—Ed.

### USS PENNSYLVANIA

Dear Sir:

I would like to know what happened

to the USS *Pennsylvania*. My father served aboard her from 1919 to 1932. He always told me of his experiences on the ship but he never knew what happened to her. I would appreciate any news about the ship.

I have seen pictures of the USS *Pennsylvania* at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, but I do not know what happened to her after that.

Malcolm B. Parker  
8880 Garfield Circle

Buena Park, Calif.

● The USS *Pennsylvania* (BB-38), survived Pearl Harbor and subsequently won eight battle stars during World War II. She participated in 12 amphibious operations in the Pacific Theatre.

In 1946, the "Pennsy" served as a target ship during the Bikini atomic test operations. She was sunk later near Kwajalein after extensive tests.—Ed.

END



HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

### COMMANDANT'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE, 1960

The Christmas season is filled with promise. It is a joyful, eager time for children. For adults, it is a special time when well-loved customs and fundamental beliefs are reaffirmed. It is a time of gratitude, compassion, hope, and faith. Gratitude for the many blessings bestowed on our Nation. Compassion for the less fortunate. Hope for a better world of peace and justice. Faith in our continuing ability to defend our precious heritage.

The promise of the Christmas season is in the story of the birth of Christ. It is a promise of brotherhood and universal peace. It is a promise that can be fulfilled only when ideals of human dignity and freedom are accepted throughout the world. These ideals are the heritage of the free world. They are the ideals for which America stands. They are the precious heritage which Marines are ready to defend.

As Christmas of 1960 renews the age-old promise to men of good will, may every Marine, wherever he may be, find his resolution strengthened to serve Country and Corps and to defend our precious heritage of freedom.

To each Marine and to all those whom he holds dear, I wish a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

*David M. Shoup*

DAVID M. SHOUP  
General, U. S. Marine Corps  
Commandant of the Marine Corps

# CAMP LEJEUNE'S

## Infantry Training Regiment

**Most of us think we know what this  
unit does; chances are we're wrong**

by MSgt Clay Barrow

Photos by

SSgt Russell W. Savatt, Jr.

**F**OR MANY moons, in the tepees, lodges and wickiups of the mighty "Mareencore" nation, the braves have turtively cursed the ancient tribal law which maintains the delicate balance between chiefs and Indians.

The young bucks damn the durability of their sub-chiefs, the Staff-en-see-ohs; and the Staff-en-see-ohs, fat, old and snug in their zebra hides, shudder when they ponder what will become of a nation whose new Staff-en-see-ohs have never known the glory of a first-rate war party, or even a second-rate mas-sacre.

This whimsical chiefs-and-Indians hypothesis is, of course, a coward's way of discussing the enigma which many

regard as the most baffling riddle confronting the Corps today.

Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, can be counted on to continue to produce high-caliber young officers. But what of tomorrow's Staff NCOs?

As these lines are being read, many of the enlisted leaders of the future have just completed recruit training at one of the two Recruit Depots and are undergoing Individual Combat Training (ICT) at either Camp Lejeune's First Infantry Training Regiment or, a continent away, at Camp Pendleton's Second ITR.

The Recruit Depots' means have occasionally come under fire over the past 40 years; but no one has ever questioned the ends they attain. Parris Island and San Diego are justly proud

of the Marines their systems have produced.

But not nearly as much is known about ITRs. What has been, what will be, their role in molding tomorrow's NCOs?

To discuss both ITRs as one entity would be confusing. While their aims, problems and results are much the same, there are subtle differences between the two regiments. As pointless would be a comparison of the units which would, necessarily, be studded with such unwieldy, distracting qualifications as "however," and "but, on the other hand. . . ."

Instead, let's recognize that there is a similar regiment in California. But, for convenience, we'll concentrate our thoughts on Camp Lejeune's First ITR.







Since it was activated seven years ago, First ITR has been linked with PI in the minds—but not in the affections—of older Marines.

Pre-1953 vintage Marines who are still in the Corps rarely miss the opportunity to castigate ITR. As a general rule, it is not the organization that is slandered. It is the *need* for specialized training by a unit such as First ITR that is questioned.

The crux of practically all criticism is that the same training could be accomplished by immediately assigning all Marines fresh out of boot camp to duty with one of the three divisions or wings that comprise our Fleet Marine Force.

Certain known facts seem to make ITR the more vulnerable: (1) its train-

ing period is only 18 days. ("What," its detractors ask, "can you teach a man in only 18 days?") (2) it often relies on untrained Marines borrowed from nearby commands to act as instructors. ("Everybody knows," said a cynic, "that when a CO loans his men out to another command for a period of time, he's not going to send his best troops.") and (3) the Corps has prospered for 178 of its 185 years without ITR. ("We didn't need ITR," the veteran insists, "at the 'Canal and Iwo.'")

At face value, these are valid arguments. They are the more persuasive since they appeal to the average Marine's reason—and to his emotions.

From the standpoint of logic, it would seem that, if we are to fulfill our mission, everything should revolve

around our FMF. All else is incidental. And who can argue that a Marine division should not train its own troops?

As to the emotional consideration, there is no debating that virtually all older Marines with misgivings, bordering on contempt, a man who has not served "in the FMF."

Too, ITR has been damned by association with the policy that sends men straight from PI and ITR to plush duty stations, such as Rota, Spain. (A point which is invariably overlooked is, again, the chiefs-and-Indians dilemma. As long as there are T/Os which require very junior Indians at stations like Rota and Yellow Water, Fla., there will be beefs by the young men who would jump at such an assignment, but never seem to get one. One explanation



A student Marine, PFC J. L. Finn, threw a perfect strike on one of the grenade ranges

This "pop-up" target, controlled from behind a tree by an instructor, was quickly riddled by an alert Marine on the Close Combat Course



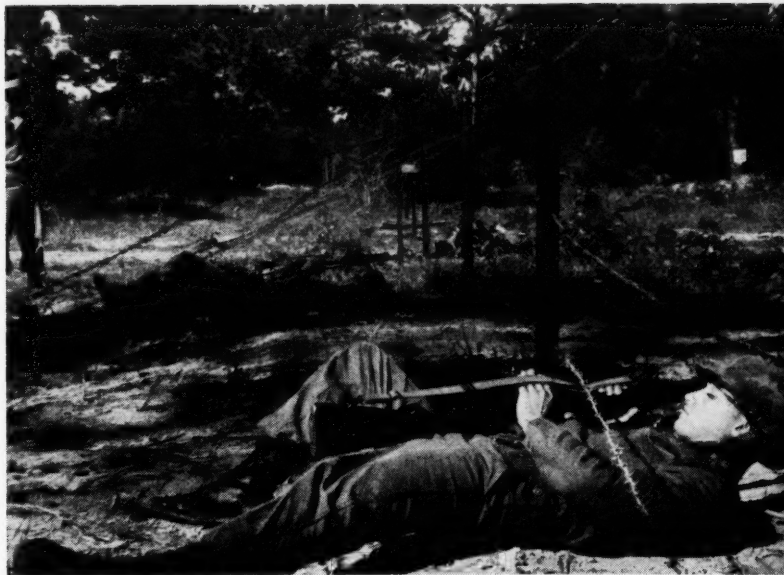
Realistic settings, such as this Fire Team Assault Course, gave ITR students the feel of combat



On the Fire Team Assault Course, students must rely upon teamwork to cross a 10-foot wooden barricade

## ITR

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Students practiced crawling before going to an Infiltration Course, where machine gun fire overhead adds realism

## ITR (cont.)

might be that a division commander probably would not relish a reversal of present policy which would, in effect, permit, "raiding" his command for bright, young men who have it in them to be fine platoon sergeants, just to meet Rota's needs. "The needs of the Corps" is, perhaps, an overworked phrase, but it has lost none of its meaning. The desires of the individual must always be subordinate to the "exigencies of the service."

It is neither this magazine's proper function nor its desire to take sides in a question which will ultimately be resolved in the best interests of the Corps. What is considered appropriate is to dispel the confusion which obviously exists in the minds of many Marines as to the mission and function of an ITR.

To set the record straight at the outset, ITR has at least as many supporters as it has critics. Its partisans, the vast majority of whom are Marines who have undergone its training, claim that it, rather than PI, plays the major role in shaping tomorrow's NCOs.

One man put it this way: "If you agree with the old cliché, 'As the twig is bent, so grows the bough,' you might say that the most important part of the shaping—the beginning—is done at boot camp. I don't agree. At the Depots, the recruit isn't a twig yet; he might turn out to be a piece of deadwood, who can't complete the training. But when we get him at ITR, he's a straight, tough, little shoot, ready to be grafted on the Corps' "family tree," and the direction he grows is, to a large degree, up to us."

The First ITR is located at Camp Geiger, which First Division veterans of the early '40s will fondly recall as Lejeune's first site, "Tent City." The tarpaulin metropolis has long since given way to 99 white, concrete block buildings, 81 of which are now being used by ITR.

There is much of the dynamic atmosphere, the feeling of electricity in the air, that characterizes PI, obvious at Geiger. But the perceptive visitor will note one difference which stems from a single word: "Marine."

First ITR's present CO, Colonel Gordon H. West, says, "At PI, the recruits are referred to as, 'you people,' or 'you men,' or as 'boots.' From the moment a Marine debarks from a bus here until he leaves, he is never called anything but 'Marine.' He is not a trainee or a recruit. He is a Marine undergoing instruction."

What's in a name? Quite a lot, apparently. A baker's dozen Marine who had, the day before, completed the blistering 18-day training cycle, unanimously agreed with one of their number who said, "I got more out of the instruction here than at PI, because you feel like you really belong. PI's instructors are as good but they don't relax and joke with you and, because you're so shook all the time, you don't dare ask a lot of questions. Here, they tell you, 'The only stupid question is the one you don't ask.'"

To understand what the regiment does, it is first necessary to understand what it is. It really is not a regiment at all, except in a skeletal sense. Presently composed of two highly flexible battalions which can mushroom from

four to six or even 10 companies almost overnight, it is, administratively, a part of Marine Corps Base. Each of the 220-student-Marine companies is permanently staffed by only two officers and eight enlisted. Four of the eight enlisted are platoon commanders who ramrod their 55-man platoons throughout the training period.

The First ITR came into being because many Marines who had never had formal combat training were ordered from posts and stations to the First Marine Division and went into combat in Korea "without," as Marines like to say, "ever having heard a shot fired in anger." To correct this situation, in September, 1953, the Commandant directed that all recruit graduates who were being assigned to posts, stations and sea duty billets would receive four weeks of ICT. Three months later the first increment commenced training at Geiger.

Two years later, the scope of ITR was broadened to include all graduate recruits, regardless of assignment, (less those assigned to aviation duty) and Reservists assigned to extended active duty. This required the activation of a second and third battalion and set the stage for ITR as it exists today.

The following year, the first six-months Reservists who had completed recruit training and ICT were given advanced combat training. (ACT will be discussed later.) In April, 1960, all graduate recruits assigned to aviation duty were, for the first time, directed to receive ICT.

"Is that all there is to it?" a diehard might snort. "Take away the recruits and all you've got is a 57-officer, 457-



## ITR (cont.)

enlisted man command with nothing to do but talk to each other. The Marine divisions could accomplish the same training, probably better, and, at the same time, the youngster would be getting a taste of life in the FMF."

If this sounds like a fine idea to you, there is more, much more, that you should know about ITR.

For instance, let's take a closer look at this 18-day training period that everyone who hasn't undergone it, seems to dismiss so lightly. Eight of the 18 days require only an 11-hour day from the students. For two of the 18 days, they are kept on the run for 19 straight hours. Their average working day over the period is 15 hours long!

The man responsible for the training is affable, gregarious Lieutenant Colonel John F. McMahon, who heads up the huge S-3 Section, by far the largest section in the regiment. LtCol McMahon's job—he must love it, he does it so well—is to take a graduate recruit and in 23-27 calendar days train him to be an "FMF-type combat trained Marine."

"Our training," says LtCol McMahon, "is slightly unorthodox in one respect. Take the rifle, for example. We don't give two hoots in Hades whether the man knows its chamber pressure or muzzle velocity. All we care about is that he is able to load, aim, fire, hit what he aims at, keep it clean and get it going again if it quits firing. That, substantially, is our approach to all subjects. We don't delude ourselves that we can teach a man everything there is to know about being a Marine. But we teach him more than enough to be able to hold up his end in a fire fight."

Originally, ICT had been conducted around a 200-hour syllabus. Over the years, as facilities improved and extraneous matter was discarded, the training cycle was abbreviated until, at the start of this year, the regiment was working on a streamlined 134-hour syllabus.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that, last year, a Marine general officer at one of the divisions took recent arrivals from ITR and, at random, made up a rifle squad. Putting this makeshift squad through basic tactical movements and techniques convinced the general that more emphasis should be placed on certain areas of instruction. The general's recommendations, as well as those from both ITRs, are reputed to be the basis for the introduction in July of this year of a syllabus that contains an added 22 hours, most of which is concentrated on night subjects.

Broadly, the instruction is divided

into three phases—tactics, weapons and general subjects—which are interspersed throughout the training cycle.

General subjects (map, compass, field fortifications, ABC defense, communications, living in the field and combat techniques) require 33 hours of instruction, 13 of which are at night. Weapons subjects (rifle firing techniques, bayonet and hand-to-hand combat, BAR, grenades, demolitions, flame thrower, 3.5 rocket launcher and land mines) take up the most time—70 hours, 13 of them

at night. Tactics subject (fire team, formations and signals, patrolling, attack of a fortified position, combat in built-up areas and infiltration techniques) require the most night work; 21 of its 52 hours are conducted in darkness.

Captain James B. Wilkinson coordinates activities of all three sections. He had a ready answer to the loaded question, "Why couldn't the Second Marine Division, right here in Lejeune, accomplish the identical training if, let's say,



Students who had taken their masks off for a few seconds inside the gas chamber marveled at their instructor, who doesn't wear a mask



ITR was abolished and its staff and training facilities were turned over to the division?"

"If there were no other considerations than you mentioned," he began, "which by no means is the complete picture, the division would still be whipped before it started, in my opinion, for one reason. The constant influx of new men would lower the level of instruction throughout the division. A subject, such as Night Recon Patrols, which is new and interesting to the PFC from

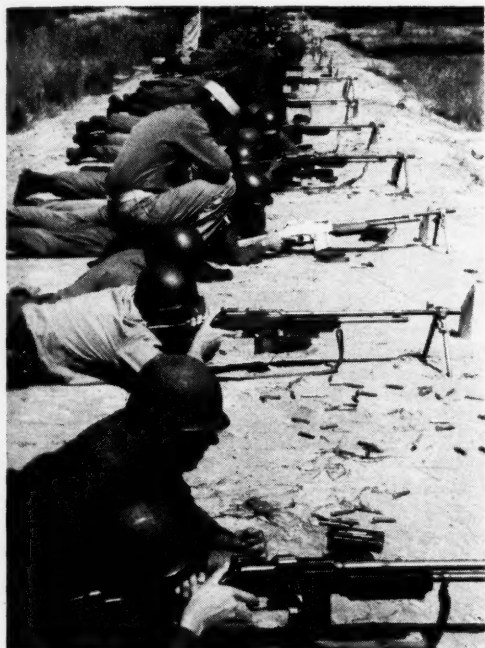
PI, would probably be a boring chore to the PFC who had been in a fire team for six months."

Lieutenant Colonel James A. Michener, (no kin to the author of the identical name) the regiment's Executive Officer, is a capable spokesman for the ITR concept. Once a working newsman, he seems to be editing himself as, in crisp sentences, he makes his points: "We work the boys pretty hard during their transition from Marine-in-name to Marine. Each fires more than 400

rounds, blank and live, from the M-1 rifle he brought up from PI, over the 28 live firing ranges available. They attend lectures in 34 outdoor classrooms and are vigorously trained in 15 other facilities such as mock-ups, dry nets, combat town, grenade courts, mine areas and other training aids. We claim that we expose a man to more useful information on military subjects than he'd get in two years anywhere else."

The training is under constant study by Col West. The colonel, LtCol Mc-

**TURN PAGE**



The Marines devote three hours during their training to actually firing the BAR



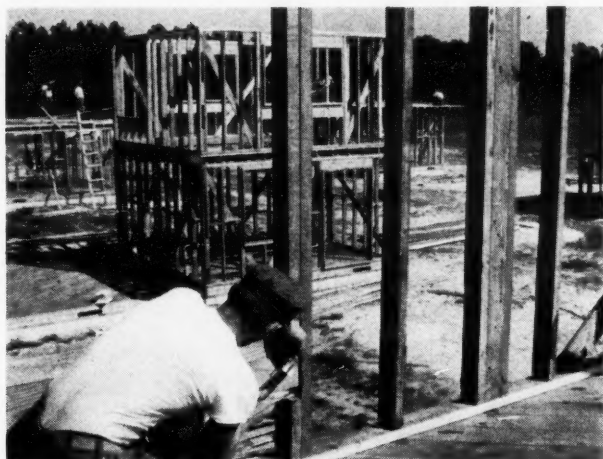
Sgt Idus E. Stinson showed a squad the signal for "As Skirmishers" in a Combat Formations and Signals class



Sgt Jeff Nadeau, an instructor in Unarmed Combat, demonstrated that leverage, not strength, counts more



A camouflaged "enemy position" was spotted by this pair during a "Snoop and Poop" class



Nine buildings, constructed entirely from reclaimed lumber, will comprise ITR's new "Combat Town"



A few of the regiment's 700 BARs were visible as four students worked on weapons at the armory

## ITR (cont.)

Mahon, SgtMaj Joseph P. Mangan and many of the officers on the staff range all over the 28 square miles of training areas to drop in unexpectedly and evaluate the various classes. Two master sergeants, Robert F. Dowdy and Frank Sosebee, attached to the S-3 section, also monitor subject matter and presentation. "Little things," says MSgt Dowdy, "like unwittingly having his class facing the sun, or failing to repeat a question before he gives the answer have lessened the effectiveness of a lot of inexperienced instructors."

In his office, Col West took a long moment to weigh the question, "Many of your instructors are here on temporary duty and most, if not all, have never conducted formal instruction before. Wouldn't you be better off to request an increase in permanent personnel so that you wouldn't have to borrow inexperienced instructors?"

"There are," he pointed out, "several factors involved here. First, our input is dependent on recruiting results. Most men join the Corps during the Summer months, complete training in the early Fall, and arrive here in October, November and December. We base our plans on our T/O capability of train-

ing a maximum of 12 companies at one time. Beyond 12, we request augmentation. We project our training 90 days in advance on information furnished from PI which, we feel, allows sufficient time to borrow capable NCOs and thoroughly school them to meet our peak loads. There are times, too, when we are training much less than our 12 companies. So, you see, we do not have a year-'round justification for the number of instructors we require for our peak periods."

He continued, "Furthermore, your phrase, 'inexperienced instructors' gives a distorted picture. They are, for the most part, superior NCOs and they have, almost without exception, done a superb job for us. Admittedly, we have one special factor going for us. Military instruction, like the teaching profession in general, benefits the teacher as much as the pupil. The E-5 or E-6 who comes to us cold finds, after looking the command over, that we are doing important—you might say vital—work."

"The pride that is in all Marines asserts itself and, in most cases, the man, in effect, says, 'This is the new Marine's first look at the Corps; I'm going to see that he gets a good impression.' So, our NCO applies himself, studies the subjects he will teach until he is an authority on them. When his time with us ends, he is often reluctant to return to his parent command. But we, the command and the man, have one satisfaction. He goes back a better qualified Marine, not only for what he has taught others, but for what he has taught himself."

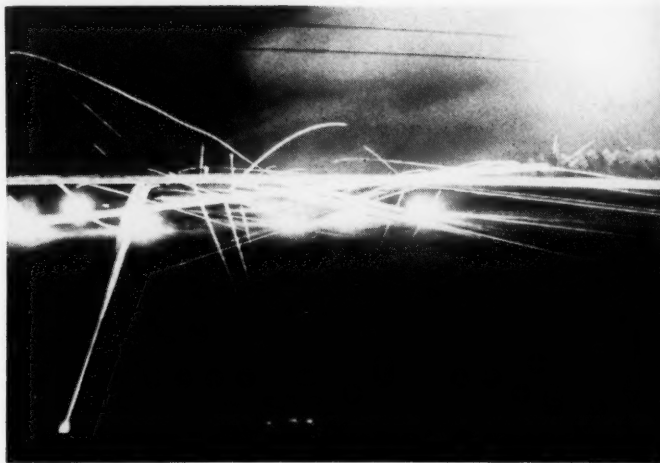
The "Take 'em from boot camp and put 'em in the FMF" advocates may not have considered the administrative nightmare which would result from the



Col G. H. West and SgtMaj J. P. Mangan talked with two students who were standing by, awaiting their turn to fire the flame thrower



ITR instructors adhere to the combat principle that "Too much camouflage is just as bad as too little."



This night firing demonstration was graphic proof of the awesome fire power of a Marine rifle squad

abolition of ITR. For example, last year Lejeune's ITR processed 20,903 Marines, (over 4000 more than are in a Marine division) of which only 52% went into the FMF. Let's say there was no ITR —would it make sense for the Second Division (or the First or Third) to train the 31% who were slated for posts, stations and schools, or the 17% who were Six-Months-Reservists?

"About 65% of all Six-Months-Reservists get advanced combat training," said Col West. "The remainder receive on-the-job training in other occupational fields from activities here at Camp Lejeune." After ICT and a 15-day leave, the Reservists begin ACT. ACT, longer than ICT, includes subjects such as Helicopter Operations and Escape, Evasion and Survival Techniques, which neither PI or ICT touches on. "When a Reservist completes ACT, concluded Col West, "and returns to his Reserve Unit, he's capable of assuming squad leadership confidently and efficiently."

Another important function of ITR is its role as host to Reserve Units for Summer field training. Representatives of these units visit ITR in the Spring, and, after learning what ICT and ACT facilities and instruction will be available, prepare a syllabus of instruction for their unit. During the Summer months, ITR can train six Reserve companies every two weeks without disrupting its normal routine.

Additionally, ITR trains a Mobile Construction Battalion twice each year. Individual training is conducted for two weeks, followed by specialist training for crew-served units and advanced training which permits the SeaBees to defend themselves without assistance from Marine Corps units.

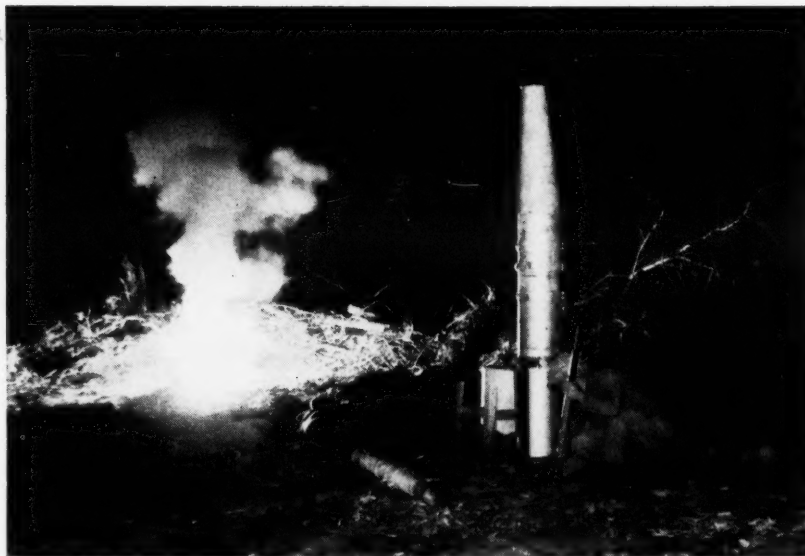
In summary, dissecting ITR and minutely examining its working parts is like detail-stripping a Browning Automatic Rifle. (Neither should be broken down by anyone but experts, but we haven't let that stop us, have we?) Both tasks result in a confusing pile of components, none of which can function without the others. But the important similarity is that, when you put the pieces back together, the man who comes out of ITR is as potentially lethal as the round that comes out of the BAR.

ITR, like the BAR, is cumbersome, but it's functional. It does what it was designed to do with grim efficiency.

Barring the unpleasant prospect of war, combat training, as taught by the two ITRs, and recruit training, as conducted by the two depots, are the only two experiences that all enlisted Marines of the next decade will share.

ITR's supporters make no claim that their training is the ultimate, that it cannot be improved. Daily, they renew their efforts to broaden its scope, increase its effectiveness.

Their claim is simply that they are, here and now, equipped, eager and ready to give the hot-to-go Marine the basic knowledge and experience he needs to start out a career on the right foot. **END**



A trip flare momentarily illuminated two Marines as they were about to sabotage an enemy "missile" emplacement during a night problem



**F**OR EIGHT months, the story goes, the movie producer had practiced his dreary drives and pitiful putts under the merciless eye of a golf pro he'd hired to teach him the game. At the end of a frustrating afternoon, during which the disgusted pro had pulled no punches, the producer decided to try one last drive. Incredibly, it sailed in an unerring arc to come to rest on the lip of the hole, 290 yards away.

"Quick," the producer screamed to his pro, "tell me, what did I do *right*?"

Similarly, many conscientious officers often study units which, in their opinion, have extremely "high morale," to see what these units are doing that is right.

Various studies have been made on the subject of morale. One such study is reputed to have concluded that duty itself is of secondary importance of other factors such as "availability of part-time employment," and "proximity to recreation facilities."

Most Marines, who would wince at such conclusions, will be heartened to learn that there apparently are still isolated pockets of Marines whose high state of morale seems based solely on *esprit de corps*.

The Air Delivery Platoon, of Shipping and Receiving Company, which is a part of H&S Battalion, a command of Second Force Service Regiment, FMF, in Camp Lejeune, N. C., is just such an outfit.

The 35-man platoon is a rollicking throwback to the Corps of Marines who took their laughs and liberties where they found them.

But, a word of caution: any officer who studies the platoon in search of



# AIR DELIVERY IL

Some of the answers to the question, "What makes for high morale?" might be found by taking a look at this platoon



the wellspring of their contentment will probably end up talking to himself.

For example, the visitor who passes through Lejeune's main gate drives several miles down broad Holcomb Boulevard past quantities of empty real estate. One of the first glimpses of human habitation is the outdoor movie area, on his right. Just as he comes abreast of the movie, a road cuts off at right angles. If he's quick enough, he'll spot a red sign which two handkerchiefs would easily cover. It reads: "Dog Pound," and, just below it, "Air Delivery Platoon."

"I've heard," a platoon member commented, "of the Marine who was so junior that everybody in the outfit outranked him, including the warrant officer's dog. But this is the first lashup I've ever been in that got second billing to a whole damned kennel."

Several hundred yards down this side road, lurking coyly back in the trees, are two monstrous, ugly, old, barn-like structures, constructed as temporary lofts for the famed "Paratroopers" back in the early '40s. It is quite probable that the entire Second Marine Division could muster at close interval in these two cavernous buildings, with enough space left over to conduct a Chinese Fire Drill.

Inside the first of the buildings, PT-1, (PT-2 is used as the company's warehouse) is the headquarters of Shipping and Receiving Company, a five-platoon company, four of whose platoons exist only on paper.

Meeting the company's Top, 1stSgt John P. Bodnar, like R&R in Japan and a ride down a mountain in a jeep with the brakes burned out, is an experience no Marine should miss. A dark,

handsome, 39-year-old bachelor, with 20-plus years in the Corps, he won the Silver Star for his work with the OSS in Europe during WWII. Captured and sentenced to be shot by the Germans, he escaped three times from different prison camps before being liberated in May, 1945.

He has a completely unpredictable sense of humor which is the delight of friends and the despair of strangers. Straight-faced, he will tell you, "A lot of people ask me why I passed up selection for first sergeant four times. There were two reasons: first and foremost, my mother didn't want me to accept too much responsibility and, secondly, four different promotion boards apparently misplaced my applications."

His goal in life is to be promoted to sergeant major. "I don't care anything about the extra money," he says, "and I'm even willing to accept the added responsibility if they'll let me wear those black shoes (which only sergeants major rate). After 20 years, I'm about up to here with cordovan."

But 1stSgt Bodnar is considerably more than a humorist. A squared-away Marine, he runs a "tight ship" and none of the platoons has any doubts about who their enlisted boss is.

The CO, First Lieutenant Bruce R. Lehfeldt, is relatively new to the Corps compared to his men, (29 of the 35 have served more than four years; GySgt Claud Workman has 24 years in) but he is no novice as a parachutist. Starting as a 19-year-old student, he worked Summers as a "Smoke-Jumper" and continued throughout his college years. He has jumped into most of the Western states and parts of Canada to fight fires. "Generally, we worked in two-

**TURN PAGE**



The load which Sgt Arthur R. Stout (opposite page) released, would, minutes later, be in the trucks which were waiting below

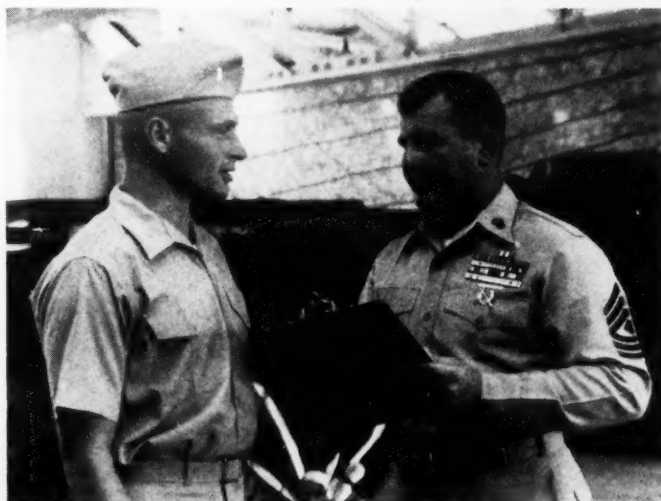
1stLt B. R. Lehfeldt discussed one of the bi-weekly drops with his "Top," 1stSgt J. P. Bodnar

by MSgt Clay Barrow

Photos by

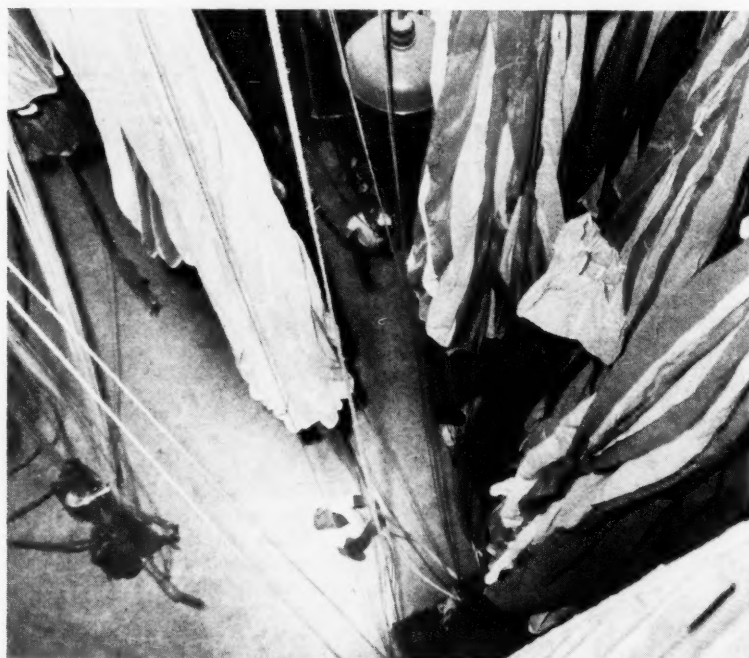
SSgt Russell W. Savatt, Jr.

# PLATOON





Besides their classes on military subjects, platoon members attend refresher lectures on routine, but vital, subjects such as 'chute care



In the mammoth "drying room," where the temperature remains a constant 90 degrees, cargo and personnel 'chutes were dried out

Two Marines unrolled a "log" of Honeycomb Paper, a revolutionary shock-absorbing material which is now being field-tested by the platoon



## AIR DELIVERY (cont.)

man teams, dropping into inaccessible areas," he said. It's not as glamorous as it sounds. We fought fires the same way a man on the ground would, but, many times when the blaze was extinguished, we'd have to hoof it 30 miles, carrying our parachute, to get back to civilization."

Maybe the key to the platoon's happy outlook is that all, except six lance corporals, are NCOs, and all are graduates of the three-week "Jump School" in Fort Benning, Ga., and of the three-month Parachute Packing, Maintenance and Air Delivery Course in Fort Lee, Va.

Too, most receive an additional income from Flight Pay and about 65% of the platoon draws Proficiency Pay.

"Ahaaa," a cynic might yelp, "why didn't you say that in the first place? Since the Phoenecians invented money, nobody's ever topped it as an inducement to high morale."

Reminded that this is probably an opinion most people share, one corporal said, "Nope. Money's not the answer. It's as ridiculous to say that morale should be sky-high because some of us get more money than the average ground-pounder, as it would be to say that all of us should be miserable because we are not doing the thing we want most to do: *jump!*"

This is a strong point. Air Delivery people all have earned the coveted Parachute Insignia, yet their duties do not require them to jump with their loads.

"We've really got a nutty job when you think about it," a staff sergeant said. "We go through months of formal schooling. We constantly hold classes on new techniques and refresher courses on old, familiar subjects such as the tensile strength of webbings, the capabilities and limitations of containers, the number and placement of shock pads.

"Then, an infantryman hitch-hikes a ride in the R4Q with us when we're kicking our load out the back end and he says, 'Hell, man, in five minutes I could train an ape to do what you guys do.'"

Air Delivery is a basically simple job which, contrary to our rifleman's opinion, requires relatively complicated procedures to accomplish. Its proponents insist that one point be stressed: it is, today, a *routine* method of logistical support. It wasn't always.

In the early 1930s, the American, Russian and British Armies were experimenting with the transport of small units by air. By 1936, Russia and Great Britain had employed small parachute forces in maneuvers. But it was

the Germans who, in 1938, were the first to move an infantry regiment (into Silesia) in transport-type aircraft. Two years later, the Germans employed parachutists to capture and secure key bridges in advance of their Panzer legions in Holland.

In May, 1941, the island of Crete showed an awe-struck world the full might of airborne forces as German glider-borne and parachute troops not only made tactical landings, but brought in heavy weapons and transportation by air.

There is no better evidence of an aroused America than the fact that our airborne forces, an earthbound kiwi in 1940, became, in three years, a soaring eagle. Airborne American forces were employed on a regimental scale in Italy, New Guinea and the Philippines; on a division scale in Southern France; on a corps scale in Normandy, Holland and in crossing the Rhine. Plans had been approved for the employment of an airborne army deep into the German heartland when the Nazis finally threw in the towel.

Out of the war years, and the period of uneasy peace that has since prevailed, four methods of delivering supplies by air have evolved. They can be landed by cargo airplane, by cargo glider, dropped "free," or dropped by parachute.

It is the latter two and, particularly, the last technique, which occupies the lion's share of time and effort of the Air Delivery Platoon.

The type of aircraft utilized for air delivery can vary. Transports (R4Qs) and liaison aircraft are used most frequently; but fighters operating from carriers or bases within the radius of action of the drop zone are also utilized. Too, modern air delivery techniques are a vital supplement to helicopter assault techniques, which permit operations over areas which might be inaccessible to surface supply methods.

Air Delivery is, of course, a two-edged sword. Mud can't bog it down, blown-out bridges can't halt it, nor can, as happened in Korea, an enemy soldier lurk in the bushes and casually flip a fragmentation grenade into the cab of a passing truck. But it has its limitations. Weather is not the deterrent it once was, but it is still a problem. And there must be air superiority.

Primarily, the platoon's mission is to prepare, package and load equipment and supplies on aircraft for delivery to the requesting unit by parachute. When transport aircraft are used, the platoon furnishes the cargo masters and crews to eject the cargo. They can drop a  $\frac{3}{4}$  ton truck, a 105-mm. howitzer, or, to demonstrate their versatility, a case of eggs—"without," they boast, "breaking a single one."



After the air drop had been made, Sgt Arthur Stout and others, school-trained in the art of sewing, repaired damaged equipment



A Jeep, cushioned by layers of "Honeycomb," was lashed to a plywood platform by two Marines, while a third checked the cargo parachute



## AIR DELIVERY (cont.)

Twice weekly, weather permitting, the platoon, working with MWSG-27, Second Marine Aircraft Wing, Cherry Point, N. C., makes drops, utilizing nearby Bogue Field as the drop zone.

To drop their "big stuff," they use parachutes which are 100 feet in diameter. A smaller, 64-foot, parachute is used for their workhorse container, the A-22, which has a one-ton payload.

If the platoon were brought to full strength (approximately twice as many men as it now has) it would be capable of providing Air Delivery support for a division (75 tons of supplies daily) for an indefinite period, dependent upon the rate of recovery of parachutes and containers.

The question has often been raised, are these men supply men or aviation men? They mean no disrespect to either, but seem to think of themselves as neither. Since morale is, after all, a state of mind, they have convinced themselves that they are something of the best of both, and a little extra besides. They can discuss supply techniques all night with a supply man, (but they'd prefer that Marines would

quit phoning them to say, "Is this Shipping and Receiving Company? I've got a problem. Me and my wife and the kids are all moved in and the furniture hasn't got here from Pendleton yet.") They can swap sea stories about parachuting interminably, (but they are envious of, for example, the Marine Pathfinder, who does his jumping on government time while they do theirs on their own time as members of Lejeune's Marine Skydivers Club).

All of them are in the outfit because they wanted desperately to be in it. There are only 107 men with their MOS—7141—in the whole Corps, spread out thinly over three units. The other two platoons are in Iwakuni, Japan, and Camp Pendleton. There is, however, an Air Delivery Company of Marine Reservists in San Jose, Calif.

Most of them have much in common with a sergeant who joined the Corps in 1953. He served 16 months with a 4.2 mortar platoon in the Second Division and, on a Mediterranean cruise, met and talked with Air Delivery personnel. They convinced him that he should reenlist for duty with Air Delivery. He considers himself one of the lucky ones—he got it. In 1956, he began a tour with the platoon in Lejeune; then, for 26 months, he served

with the platoon in Japan; and now, he is back at Lejeune again. "A lot of the platoon have served in all three outfits. That's one thing about this job. You never go into a 'new' outfit, you always know about 80% of the guys before you arrive."

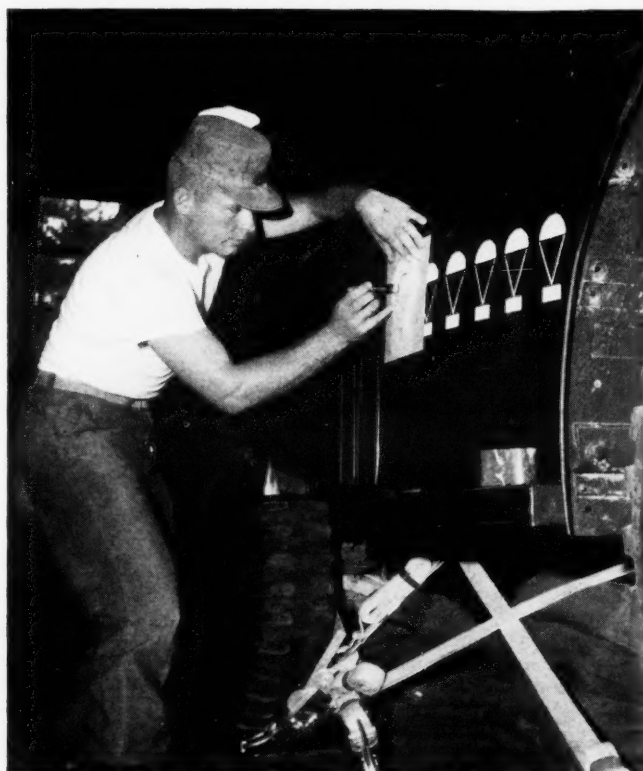
Until three years ago, the platoon was on a jump status, but a re-evaluation of their jobs resulted in their present status as "non-crew members" of the aircraft in which they work.

"We recognize," a field grade officer commented, "that this jumping business is something they want very much to do. But we also know that, for the time being, it just isn't feasible. These are highly trained men, but the emphasis of their training has been placed on the delivery of supplies, not on hand-carrying the stuff down. They are really the nucleus of what one day may be a much larger unit. Should the need arise, we could, practically overnight, build the platoon up to strength with untrained personnel who could do much of the manual work of packaging which the platoon does today."

The Platoon's bachelors are billeted together in a wing of Barracks #8, just down the passageway from 1st Sgt Bodnar's room. Bodnar says, "My door is always open. If the men have any



Three men struggled to hold a billowing 'chute as they shook out twigs and debris



Sgt Thomas Hann added another insignia to show how many times this 3/4-ton truck had been dropped



problems, they can come down. Of course, if I know about it, I make a point of not being there. After all, if I was married, they'd have to work out their own problems. That's the American way."

He's joking, to be sure. But in his confidence in them, and their respect for him and Lt Lehfeldt; in their cockiness, camaraderie, unfailing good humor and high spirits, may lie the answer to the riddle. What makes for high morale? It may be as simple as liking what you do and the people around you, rather than doing what you like and tolerating the people with whom you work.

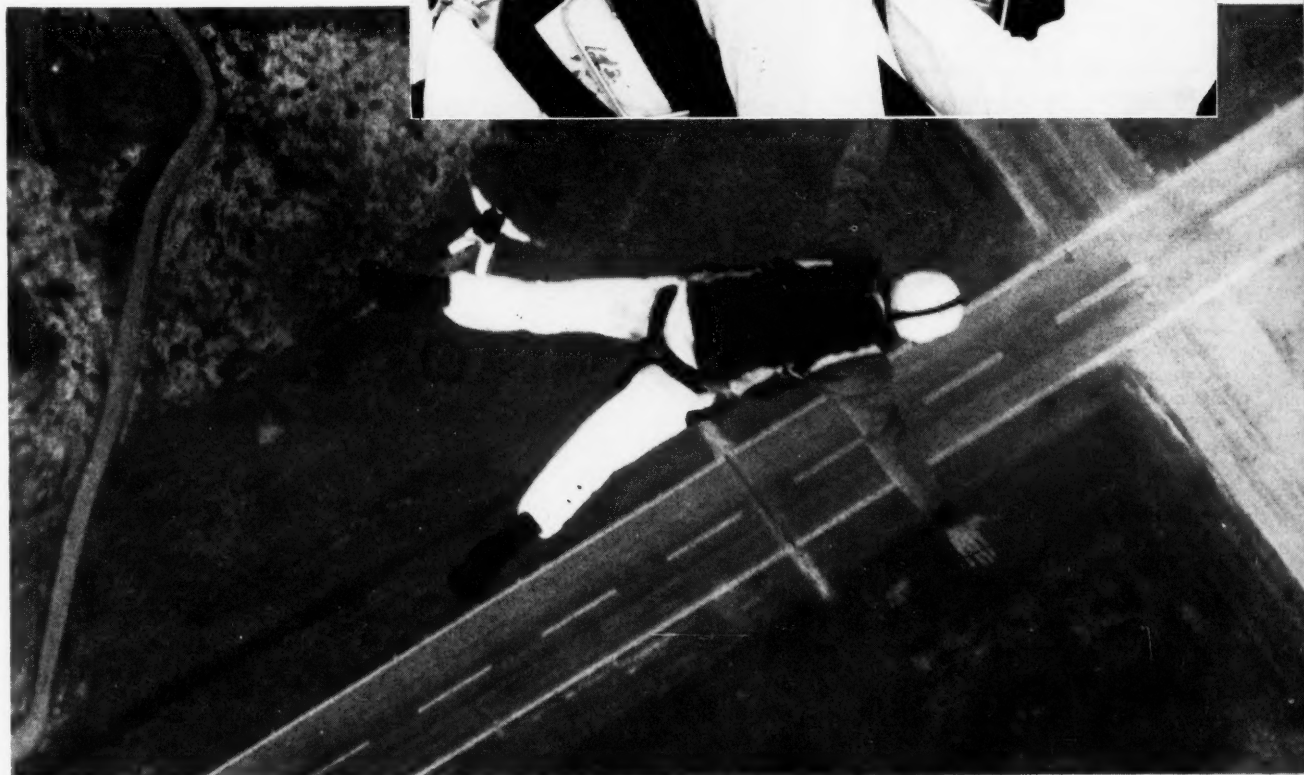
On the wall of the gung-ho office that the CO and first sergeant share, there are photographs of officers ranging from the Commandant to the Regimental CO. There are oil paintings by Japanese artists which meticulously detail various aspects of Air Delivery. But the most memorable picture is the photograph which is really a composite of two. Two Air Delivery men apparently posed in the cab of a 3/4-ton truck, rigged for dropping, with a parachute billowing out behind it. This was superimposed over another photo which was taken from the interior of an R4Q. The result, more a cartoon than a photo, shows two Marines, sheepish grins on

their faces, nonchalantly waving goodbye as their vehicle hurtles out the back end of the plane.

There is no record of such a feat, but meeting and talking to them, one gets the crazy feeling that, if a request were ever made for volunteers to "ride the load down," the whole platoon would step up en masse. Then, afterward,

they'd try to figure a way of doing it and surviving.

They're a light-hearted bunch of Marines, these. And a competent, confident crew too. They make you give some sober second thoughts as to whether "availability of part-time employment" and "proximity to recreation facilities" are so important after all. **END**



Sgt Stout checked Sgt Hann's gear as the off-duty Marines got ready (above) to devote an afternoon

to parachuting for fun. Both men are officials of the Lejeune Skydiving Club, the largest in the Corps

# V I E

**T**O MARINES serving in a Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, capacity, Camp Garcia, on the Island of Vieques, means work, sweat, boondocks, shelter halves, tents, amphibious landings, shipboard routine, maneuvers, training and a host of other expressive terms. But there's one thing that can't be disputed—it's one of the Marine Corps' finest and most natural training sites.

The camp has a great deal to live up to—it was named after PFC Fernando Luis Garcia, who threw himself upon a grenade in Korea to save the life of another Marine. Garcia was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously on October 5, 1953.

Vieques Island is located about nine miles east of Puerto Rico and about 1070 miles southeast of Florida. The island, second largest in the Puerto Rican group, measures approximately five miles by 20 miles. It is separated from Puerto Rico by the Mona Passage. On clear days, either island is visible from the other.

Vieques has a 55-mile coastline and a total area of 48 square miles, of which only 16.1 square miles are owned by civilians. Military installations take up the rest.

Although the island is hilly, it does have a few small plains areas, the largest of which is about four miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide.

Water on the island is scarce, since there are no rivers or natural lakes. The populace must rely upon cisterns and wells, especially since many of the island's streams dry up during the arid season.

Fresh water swamps are scattered along the south central coastline and on the western and eastern tips of the island, but these, for the most part, are impassable for vehicles and extremely difficult even for infantry troops.

Because Vieques is primarily cattle country, wooded areas on the pasture land have been cut down. Grass on the hill slopes often reaches four feet in height.

Roads—better known as trails—on Vieques are narrow and many of them are not surfaced. It is common to see vehicles pulling off the road, where possible, to allow others to pass.

The Vieques area has one of the most pleasant and healthful climates of any of the West Indies islands. During hot weather the thermometer rarely rises to more than 98 degrees in the highlands;

**Camp Garcia, one of the Corps' finest  
training sites, is practically**

**a second home for the FMF, Atlantic**



# UES

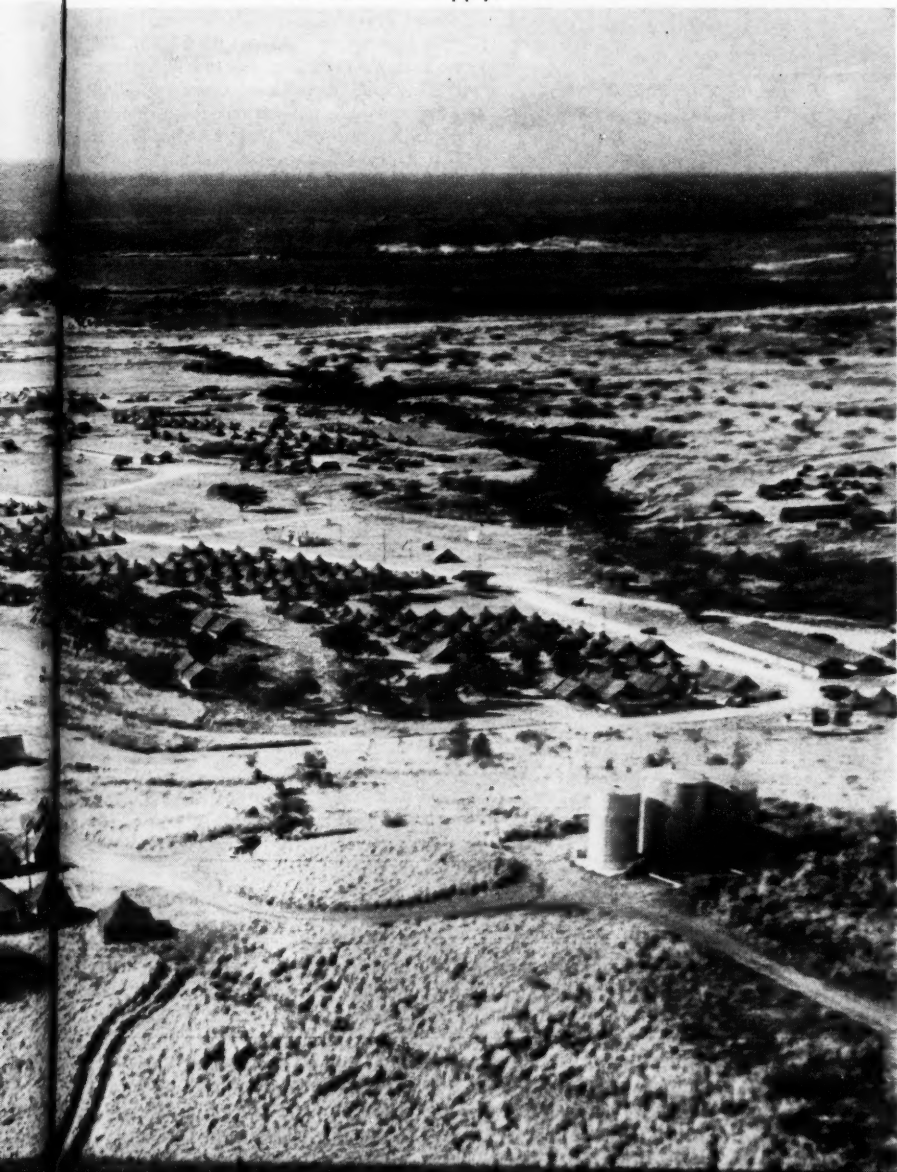
by SSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

Photos by

Cpl LeRoy T. Stark

*Official USMC Photo*

The camp, which consists of semi-permanent facilities and quarters, has its own airfield, water supply, fuel center and recreation areas



it seldom falls below 60 degrees during the cold season. Rainfall amounts to about 45 inches a year.

During the hurricane season, August, September and October, the winds reach velocities of 85 to 125 knots.

Initially explored by Captain Christobal Mendoza in 1524, it is believed that the first white people settled on the island shortly after. Capt Mendoza was the Spanish Governor of Puerto Rico from 1513 to 1515.

The Camp Garcia Detachment, commanded by Major Ralph H. Hamilton, is comprised of 96 enlisted men and three officers. The detachment is responsible for maintaining the camp between engineer training operations and troop training assignments.

Semi-permanent camp facilities have been established near the detachment site to accommodate 7000 troops when they're on maneuvers. The facilities are equipped with their own offices, quarters, mess halls and sick bay.

Salt water, for sanitation purposes, is pumped from Bahia Tapon to a 325,000-gallon open reservoir. Fresh water for machinery, cooking and personal needs is piped into the camp from a partially deserted Naval Station three miles away. The water is stored in five tanks atop a mountain to the rear of the camp. The fresh water system (nine-million-gallon capacity) operates on the gravitational flow principle.

The detachment headquarters, mess hall, theater, sick bay, barracks, officers' quarters and recreational facilities—consisting of the staff club, enlisted club, swimming pool and theater—are situated in an area comparable to one square city block. The barber shop, Exchange, post office and beer garden are separated from the detachment area by an unsurfaced road. These facilities are used by troops engaged in training exercises, as well as by the detachment.

The outdoor movie consists of a canvas screen stretched between poles; terraced rows of seats; and a block house to protect the movie projector. The more ingenious personnel have scrounged scrap lumber, rags, springs, cushions and rope to construct their own portable, collapsible seats.

One of the biggest morale builders on the tiny island is the ham radio station. In June, 1960, an Eldico single side band hut was installed for the purpose of broadcasting personal telephone calls. Diesel generators supply elec-





Members of "C" Company, 8th Engineer Battalion, spent almost seven months on the island, constructing a new drainage system and airstrip

## VIEQUES (cont.)

trical power for the Eldico hut, which can be transported to various locations by helicopter.

In a period of about two months, 523 phone calls were radioed back to the States, in addition to more than 300 written messages. Most phone calls are limited to six minutes, but during emergencies, or when business is slow, the calls may be extended. The men are allowed one call every five days.

About 90 percent of the Vieques calls are handled by the ham radio station at Camp Lejeune. The "traffic" schedule begins at 0700 and ends at 2400, six days a week.

When brigades are training, the island radio averages 40 calls daily. It is sponsored by the Amateur Radio Program of the Second Marine Division Special Services.

Because of limited sick bay facilities, two corpsmen, TAD from Headquarters, 8th Engineer Battalion, take care of all minor complaints. Patients who require hospitalization are sent to the Naval Dispensary, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, or flown by helicopter to Rodriguez Army Hospital, San Juan.

Sanitation is another job handled by the medical personnel. They run



Cement blocks, made by the Engineers in their own plant, were used in construction



In order to save fresh water, salt water pumped to the camp was used by the men building the airstrip



chlorine checks and bacteria counts on fresh water, inspect mess halls, conduct extermination operations and regularly check local Isabel Segunda restaurants and bars.

Although brigade exercises are not conducted every month of the year at Vieques, activity there is year-round. Engineer battalions spend approximately six months on Vieques, building or rebuilding camp sites and facilities, changing land contours and improving conditions in general.

From January through August, "C" Company, 8th Engineer Battalion, was busy reconstructing a landing strip for large aircraft, building a new taxi strip and a 500-man HMR camp site for aviation elements. With 'dozers and other heavy equipment, they virtually knocked the top off a mountain which had been giving pilots trouble.

In 150 workdays, the company credited its records with more than 1000 company hours, or more than 50,000 man-hours. Work begins at 0700 and often continues until late evening or early morning. It is routine for the men to work a 10-hour day, six-day week.

Operating with more than 80 pieces of gear, including cranes, dump trucks, pay loaders, low beds, tractors, graders and large earth-moving machines, the company has relocated more than 70,-

000 cubic yards of earth. In addition, the men have poured more than 400 cubic yards of concrete since their operations commenced. During their off-duty hours, Marines built a retaining wall for the church at Isabel Segunda after learning that one was badly needed.

Food and supplies are received at Vieques via Roosevelt Roads. When supply ships dock at the Roads to unload their cargo, the requests for Vieques are also filled.

Vieques, despite its many attributes, is short on liberty. The nearest and "best" liberty town is Isabel Segunda. However, about three-quarters of the town is off limits. Living standards are low; the average per-capita for the 9000 residents is less than \$250 per year.

Although its history is obscure, Vieques was used in 1938 as an experimental training site. The terrain proved to be so acceptable that it was used again in '39, and it has continued as a major natural training area since.

Personnel serving their tour of duty on Vieques have a direct way of expressing their opinion of the island. "Some bases have fine liberty areas, excellent quarters, great theaters, huge stadiums, top-notch recreation programs and facilities for dependents . . . but we've got Vieques!" **END**



Fresh water received at Garcia is pumped into a reservoir tank where chlorine is added. Once treated, it's sent to storage tanks



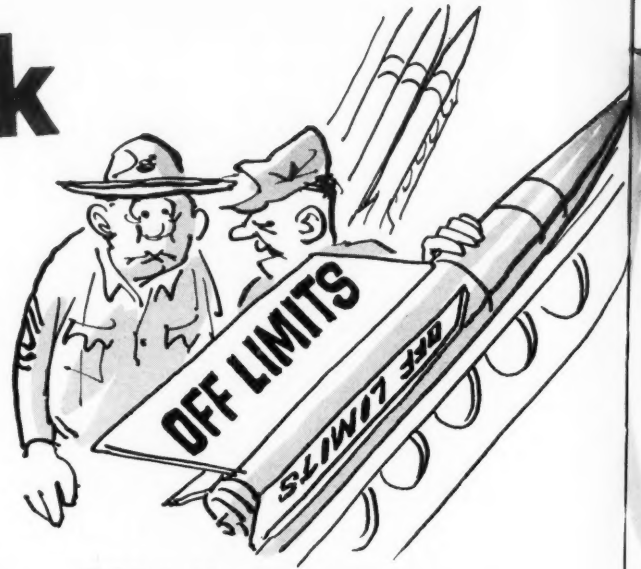
Vieques island's main liberty spot, Isabel Segunda, is a farming and fishing town. It also contains the

ferry dock for the "liberty" boat between Vieques and Puerto Rico, a distance of nearly nine miles

*Official USMC Photo*

# Leatherneck Laffs

by  
GLENN ZILANT



"While the big ones are hitting the target, this one lands in front of the nightclubs and bars!"



"Men, we've got to take that hill. It's too damp down here for my skivvies to dry!"





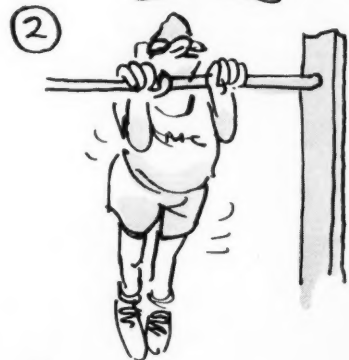
"Your room is just the way you left it, son, get the hell up there and straighten it out!"



"I tell you—it's their tradition to kiss you when they give you a medal!"



"TAIN . . . . . SHUN !!!"







by SSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

Photos by

SSgt Russell W. Savatt, Jr.

# CAREER

**This Navy school concentrates on  
selling veterans, not recruits,  
on the merits of a service career**

**E**VERY FOUR weeks the Marine Corps sends students to one of the most unique schools in the military services. It is only three weeks in length, has an average class of 12 (10 Navy and two Marine Corps personnel), takes men from all occupational fields, is operated by the Navy and has not had a failure in the course.

Sound like a snap? Not really. Even though the actual curriculum is com-

paratively easy, the students attending the Navy Career Appraisal Team School, Bainbridge, Md., will attest to the fact that the school is a little on the difficult side.

Included in the school's requirements are 90 hours of classroom instruction, of which 28 hours are devoted to public speaking. Each graduate highly prizes his course in speaking, for after his graduation he will be called upon many times to give an oral presentation be-

fore a group of Marine personnel who are about to write "Finis" to their enlistment.

Part of the Service Schools Command, Bainbridge, the NAVCAT School is headed by Lieutenant Commander M. E. Stith, who is assisted by Navy instructors GMC Edwin E. Snyder and YNC Rayburn L. Berwick.

According to Chief Snyder, "Travel, adventure, promotions, land, sea and air are only a few of the hundreds of

tools a recruiter has available to him when he is trying to sell the benefits of his service to a young Iowa farmboy or a New Yorker.

"In either case, however, the recruiter must first get the youth interested enough to want the Corps and all that it stands for. Secondly, he has already got a goodly part of the battle fought when the young man enters his office, for the youth is already interested in the Marines or he wouldn't have come in in the first place.

"Now what happens? First of all, the enlistment contract must be signed, the Oath of Enlistment administered, a tour at boot camp, ITR or an aviation school, his tour at a major base, and then, the completion of his initial enlistment.

"Maybe it was a three-year tour, and maybe it was four, but in either event, when the time is looked back upon, it was not too long.

"Here comes the next big step of our youth's life. What should he do now . . . accept a discharge and once again become a young civilian, or do as many before him have done—reenlist?

"Well, not too many years ago, four to be exact, the young man more or less

had to make up his own mind as to whether or not he was going to 'ship.' His only source of information was his enlisted buddies who in reality knew little more than our hero, or he could consult his superiors if the time permitted.

"Chances are, the youth left the Corps, possibly because he didn't know enough about the benefits to see how great his rewards could be. Often he had to admit that he had made a mistake after accepting his discharge, but who was really to blame, the man with a lot of unanswered questions, the recruiter who couldn't furnish all the answers or the command which couldn't take time to educate the person?"

Actually, the command was more to blame than anyone else. Realizing this, Headquarters Marine Corps made it a special project to study ways and means of retaining these persons, many of them highly trained, senior NCOs and junior staff NCOs.

During the course of study it was discovered that the Navy had previously had such a problem, but that they had come up with a winning solution. This solution was the NAVCAT School.

In August, 1953, COMSUBRON-7, stationed in Hawaii, decided to conduct a survey to determine the reluctances of enlisted men to make a career of the service, and to determine possible remedies to alleviate these problems.

During their survey many of the objections uncovered were minor and quickly remedied, but the majority of personnel did not have a clear picture of what they could receive through a career.

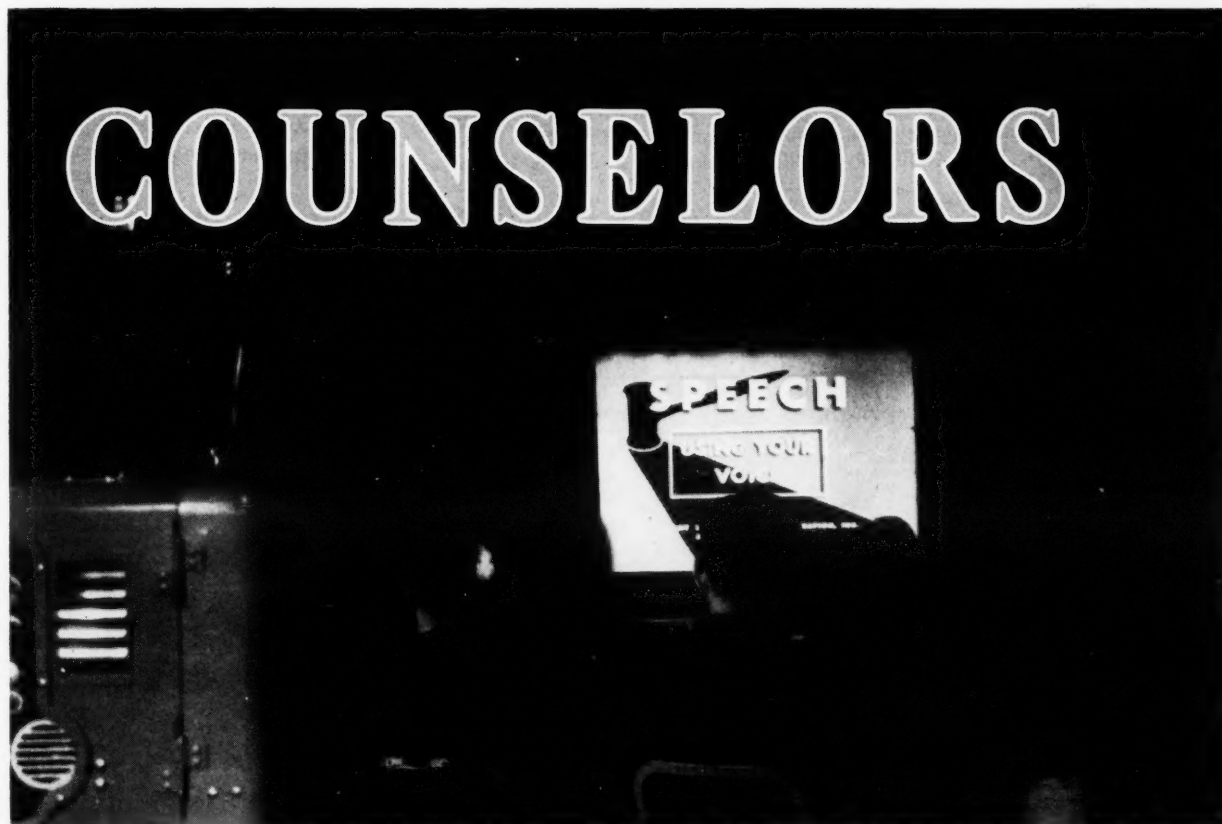
Because of these misconceptions, the Navy, in December, 1954, opened the Appraisal Team School, Pearl Harbor, T.H., to train selected petty officers in presenting the advantages and benefits to men nearing the completion of their enlistments.

Classes in this infant seat of learning were two weeks in duration, and new classes commenced every third week.

Designed to inform personnel about dependents protection, pay, allowances, veterans benefits, social security, new legislative subjects and general information regarding a military career versus a civilian career.

Also unique is the school's mission, "Assist the Commanding Officer, first in the career retention of select enlisted

**TURN PAGE**



Movies on voice, public speaking and diction are used extensively during the school. Often, a student

will see the errors he is making and correct them himself before he's scheduled to give another speech

## COUNSELORS (cont.)

men by means of career appraisal techniques, and secondly, in the promotion of pro-career atmospheres."

In May, 1956, the NAVCAT School was opened at Bainbridge to Naval personnel only, and saw its first graduation on June 30 of that same year. Marines attended their first class in August, 1956, and since that time have graduated 104 men.

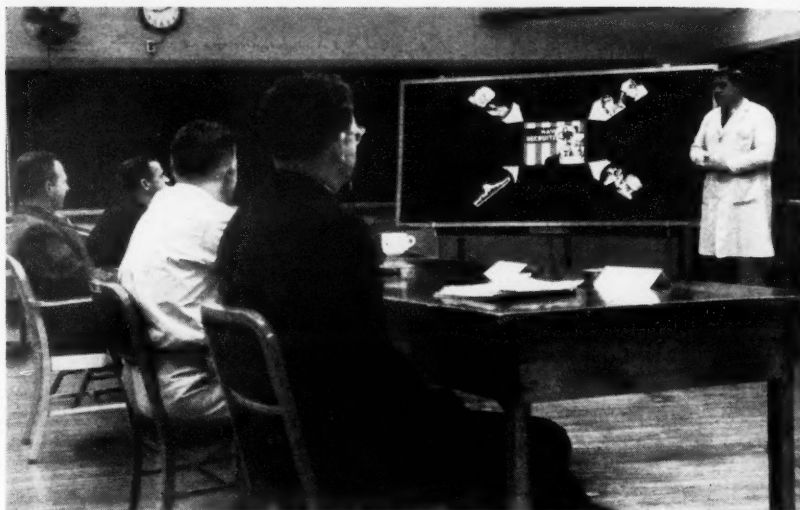
Since the initial Marine student input most of the personnel have been senior staff NCOs, and have largely been DIs, clerks, infantry personnel, tankers, air wing staff and first sergeants.

They have also come from every major Marine Corps base in the United States.

Utilizing hundreds of booklets and pamphlets, Marine Career advisory personnel can, in a matter of minutes, show any inquirer what he may want to know about career benefits. In addition, the Career Advisor can demonstrate, through use of the flak board, the "picture of a career."

A flak board, about four feet in height and six feet in length, is covered with black felt. It is used as a base for numerous sand-backed illustrations referred to as cards, which when properly placed on the board, will highlight lectures and speeches.

There are approximately 71 cards which are used to make a complete flak board demonstration. These cards rep-



Nearly 50 percent of the students' course of instruction is devoted to classroom lectures. GMC Edwin E. Snyder is one of the instructors

resent everything from allowances to taxes.

In addition to the flak board and cards, and the multitudes of pamphlets, students are introduced to opaque projectors, charts, training films, handouts, Marine Corps Orders, Bureau of Personnel instructions, Veterans Administration booklets, Armed Forces Almanacs, Department of Labor Information materials and editions of the *Army-Navy Times* "Out to Pas-ture."

"Our curriculum," according to Chief Snyder, "covers a multitude of things. We don't train any experts, but we do train the men on such things as, where to find the information, and how to present it with the most effect.

"In the course itself, we equip individuals to talk to any personnel, civilian, dependent and military—be he in an officer or enlisted status.

"Our ultimate goal is to inform so that the trained and qualified personnel can be retained by the service."



ADI Henry P. Hofsteter's "scene" lecture was graded by his instructor and fellow students as part

of a classroom project. Emphasis is placed upon the speaker's delivery and knowledge of his subject





YNC Berwick, instructor, is a strong believer in training aids

Course of instruction for the students during the three-week school commences with student familiarization, an introduction to the course, an address by the Officer-in-Charge, and student self-introductions and group speaking.

During the week the student is then given instruction on the use of visual aids, social security benefits, study pay and promotion bills, and receive presentation breakdowns.



SSgt William S. Shannon, Jr., who graduated recently, used a flak board and cards to portray the benefits of a Marine Corps career



Chief Snyder graded Shannon during one of his presentations

The presentation breakdowns are what the students will give their audiences when they return to their parent organizations.

Meeting in one of two large classrooms, students, during the self-participation phase are given ideas to think and concentrate on. When the instructor feels enough time has lapsed, he will call upon one of the students at random to give an impromptu delivery.

This has proved quite effective in teaching each man how to make an immediate reply, but more important, it teaches him to make only correct and complete replies.

Because of the variances between Navy and Marine Corps programs, the Navy is attempting to get a Marine instructor for the school. In addition, current plans foresee an influx of the number of Marine personnel attending the school.

Upon graduation, Marine students are ordered back to their parent organization. Once there, they can be of great service to all personnel. Many of the grads have commenced publica-

tion of a regular informal bulletin describing new plans and policies which concern the service personnel.

Another part of the bulletin is a chart of unit reenlistments. This chart carries the figures on the number of men who had received the prescribed presentation, unit they were attached to, and the percentage of persons contacted who reenlisted.

Although the course is demanding in both the classroom and evening study, most students are able to enjoy a free evening or two in a liberty status.

Standard base liberty and recreation facilities include a huge gym where the men can participate in basketball, volleyball, badminton, or weight lifting.

Within walking distance is the center's swimming pool for cool relaxation, and the CPO for friendly get-togethers.

According to Chief Burwick, "If we know that we have been the indirect result of causing a half-dozen reenlistments a year, the school has well been worth the time and effort put into it."

END

Wellington's railroad station no longer echoes the excitement of a division of Marines on liberty ➡



by Robert C. Hayes

(Photos by the author)

# RETURN TO THE ISLANDS

# W E I

The Red Cross' lively "Cecil Club" now houses Wellington's Health Department ➡



**M**ENTION Wellington, N.Z., and thousands of Marines and former Marines will insist that "it's the best damned liberty town in the world."

Many World War II veterans still look upon Wellington as a sort of "foster home," while the New Zealand residents who showered them with hospitality continue to regard the Marines as "foster sons." Hundreds of Marines married New Zealand girls. Many have gone back to live there. And uncounted numbers still correspond regularly with the hosts and friends they met during the war.

Elements of the First Marine Division arrived in Wellington nearly three months before Guadalcanal. The Second Marine Division called it "home" for eight months between the securing of Guadalcanal and their Tarawa invasion, while other thousands of flight-

fatigued pilots and air crews enjoyed "rest and recreation" tours in its hospitable environment.

In 1951, the New Zealand-American Association paid tribute to the U.S. Marines with a large monument which stands today on Wellington's waterfront where troopships disembarked, then reembarked Marine landing forces.

The monument's bronze inscription reads, "The United States Marine Corps Arrived at this Quay in May, 1942, and Left from Here to Serve in the Pacific Theater of War." On a companion plaque, surrounding replicas of the Marine Corps emblem and their division patch, the Second Marine Division Association replied, "To the People of New Zealand: If You Ever Need a Friend, You Have One."

One can get a ready argument over whether Wellington or Melbourne, Australia, was the better World War II

liberty town. It depends upon where one was stationed. One reason so many Marines may have taken to Wellington is because it is situated on a series of hills whose green slopes overlook Oriental Bay, somewhat like San Francisco. The rolling terrain and steep canyons of its countryside are reminiscent of Camp Pendleton and Southern California.

One of Wellington's most popular recreation spots, then as now, is the sandy swimming beach at Oriental Bay, only a few blocks from downtown, where girls and their escorts swim and sunbathe on balmy days, or stroll along the soft sands in the "down under" moonlight. The Navy's boat pool has been replaced by a yacht basin with scores of pleasure craft, but surf-casting from the beach still yields rewarding catches.

Downtown, the Red Cross "Cecil  
**TURN PAGE**



The Windsor Hotel, which served as headquarters for the Second Division, is now an office building



A monument commemorates the friendship between the Marines and New Zealanders





Mrs. Joseph Jameson posed in front of her Masterton home which she and her husband threw open to Marines during World War II

## WELLINGTON (cont.)

Club," where one could dance or get hot coffee and doughnuts before catching the 0001 narrow-gauge train back to camp, houses part of the city's health department. The Allied Service Club on Manners St. is now a sub-post office. The Windsor Hotel, whose lights blazed into the long night as Second Marine Division officers planned the Tarawa campaign, has been converted to an office building. The streets are still dotted with popular "milk bars," recalling the days when troops, newly arrived from jungle fighting and pack rations, almost drank them dry the first week. The suburban Rongotai fighter strip has been rebuilt into a modern commercial airport.

Lieutenant Colonel David M. Shoup, then Division G-3, forsook the comforts of the Windsor Hotel to live "with the troops" at McKay's Crossing Camp. Wellington newspapers took note of General Shoup as one of the city's favorite "foster sons" when President Eisenhower nominated him last Fall to be Commandant of the Marine Corps. Lt-Col Shoup was only a few days out of Wellington, en route to Tarawa, when he was spot-promoted to full colonel and given command of the Second Marines for the invasion.

New Zealand is one of the world's largest mutton and wool producers, so it is not hard to realize that in the post-war years vast sheep ranges have overrun the areas around Camp Russell, McKay's Crossing and Paekakariki, where the Second, Sixth and Eighth Marines were encamped, the Tenth Ma-

rines' artillery range at Pahautanui, and special troops' training grounds at Titahi Bay. (Many New Zealand names are taken from the mellifluous Maori tongue and are as commonplace to New Zealanders as Ticonderoga and Walla Walla are to Americans.)

A day's motor trip through the rolling countryside north of Wellington discloses interesting changes and developments which have occurred in the last 16 years. Silverstream Hospital north of Lower Hutt, where Artie Shaw's orchestra played and Eleanor Roosevelt paid a visit to convalescing Marines, has become a home for aged persons. Ranchers exhibit prize beef and sheep at Solway Show Grounds near Masterton with much the same pride that Navy medics fattened up wounded and malaria-ridden Marines there, before shipping them back to the States.

Many veterans will remember with gratitude the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jameson who threw open their large Masterton home and estate-like grounds to visiting Marines. The Jamesons are as gracious and hospitable as ever, and their tennis courts are as inviting as during the war.

The Royal New Zealand Army stores surplus equipment in the otherwise-abandoned barracks at the Featherston prisoner-of-war camp which Marine security forces operated. The two- and four-man New Zealand huts in which Japanese prisoners slept have been sold for salvage.

New Zealanders love their horse racing, so it is only natural that the Trentham Race Course, where some 200 Marines at a time studied communications and other military subjects under



The Allied Service Club, once one of the jumpin'est jive spots in the South Pacific, is now the home of the Manners St. Post Office

New Zealand Army tutelage, is again a thoroughbred showground. Barracks opposite the track have been turned into an "immigration hostel" where up to 2000 European immigrants, newly arrived by ship, are housed until they can find jobs and homes. New Zealand pays their fares from Europe if they stay and work for two years.

The welcome and affection engendered in World War II carries over to the reception accorded members of the American Embassy's five-man Marine security guard in Wellington, headed by GySgt William G. Chapman. The Hon. Francis Russell is American ambassador. Chapman's last Stateside duty was at Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro. Under his leadership, the Marine Corps Birthday on 10 November has become an established Wellington tradition. As many as 276 guests, mostly New Zealanders, have attended the Birthday Ball and dinner. **END**



A sheepherder chatted with former Marine Thomas Glynn (L) and GySgt Chapman (R) near the Tenth Marines' old Camp Pahautanui



➤ Closed gates now bar the entrance to Solway Show Grounds near Masterton where wounded Marines convalesced during World War II

The flat land that made the area around Pahautanui ideal as a camp site for the Tenth Marines' artillery, is now devoted to sheep grazing ➡







# TINY KIM

by James Guilford

**M**SGT MICHAEL KELLY pushed the hood of his parka back and squinted across the candle-lit hut at his unhappy squad. "How," he said in disgust, "did we ever get into this mess?"

"It's not so bad," said Cpl Peppi Sorentino pleasantly. "At least, it's warmer in here . . . I'd hate to be cold on Christmas Eve. . ."

GySgt Chuck Dunham carefully unwrapped a cigar. "Peppi," he said, "where do you get all your cheerfulness? There's fifty padded Commies sittin' out there on all sides of us, blowin' their garlic breaths down our necks, an' you're happy because you're warm! An' then, you got the guts to remind us it's Christmas."

"A case of beer we were promised

for only one prisoner," said Peppi.

"Shuddup," said Kelly gloomily. "We all volunteered for this patrol. 'Something to do on Christmas Eve,' Captain Bradshaw said. 'Let's go walk in the pretty snow,' we said. And here we are in a mud hut with two open windows and a splintered, creaking door. . ."

"And no prisoner," said SSgt Pete Jordan, standing by on one of the win-

**TURN PAGE**



## TINY KIM (cont.)

dows. "We gotta get us a prisoner. . . ."

"We gotta get us out of here alive," said Kelly. "To hell with a prisoner; we'll get one later."

"Let's shoot our way out right now!" said Peppi.

"That'll come soon enough," said Kelly. "Right now we gotta figure what to do if they decide to ramrod that door. . . ."

"Or throw a potato masher through one of these windows. . . ."

"Let's get 'em closed up," said Kelly.

An old table was propped against one; a bench was jammed into the other; space, however, remained for the barrels of deadly BARs.

"Somehow," said Cpl Peppi Soren-tino, "it doesn't seem like Christmas. I remember, at home we used to. . . ."

Peppi was interrupted by a blast from a burp gun as PFC Willie Miller eased the door open a fraction of an inch.

"What in hell are you doing?" Kelly roared.

"I figured I might sneak out and get us a prisoner if it was dark enough."

"We got candles lit, stupid," said Jordan. "That crack in the door lit up like a sign. . . ."

"I remember, at home," Peppi said again, "on Christmas Eve, at exactly midnight, we used to open the door for a couple of minutes. . . ."

"What for?" asked Kelly.

"To let the Christmas spirit in, that's what for," said Peppi.

"That sounds like a nice idea," said PFC Miller. "What time is it?"

"Five to twelve," said Peppi.

"Let's blow out the candles and open the door at midnight and let the Christmas spirit in," said Willie Miller.

"Let's cook up a pot of Kimchi and ask the Commies in," snarled Kelly. "You guys off your rockers?"

"What could happen?" said Peppi. "So the Reds throw in a grenade, we throw it out again and maybe kill a couple of them. Maybe they blast away; we clobber 'em from the windows. . . ."

"No," said Kelly.

"You got no sentiment," said Peppi.

"It's a real nice idea," said Willie Miller.

"You know, Kelly," said Jordan, thoughtfully. "They ain't gonna rush us 'til they're ready, anyhow. I don't know what they're waitin' for, but maybe Peppi's right; maybe we should throw open the door and see what happens."

"I'll guarantee you it won't be peace on earth, good will toward men," Kelly said.

"You're looking at this all wrong," Peppi wailed. "We let the spirit of Christmas. . . ." His words were cut short by a few shots which ricocheted off the stool in the window. ". . . in. It's an old custom, a tradition. . . ."

"So is living," said Kelly dryly. "But, maybe Jordan's right. Maybe we got nothing to lose. We'll take a vote."

There were eight men in the hut. Six voted to open the door. Kelly looked at his watch and frowned. Two minutes to twelve.

For a minute there was silence as the men mulled over, in their minds, the possibilities. Then, Gunny Dunham broke the silence.

"Maybe we should lay down a covering fire for the spirit of Christmas. A BAR at each window. . . ."

"Yeah," Jordan said. "We might draw some fire and pick off a few egg-heads."

"Fifteen seconds," someone said.

"Who's gonna open the door?"

"Me," said Peppi.

"Get those BARs in the windows," said Kelly.

"Tell me when," said Peppi.

The seconds ticked off. Willie Miller said, "Now!" Peppi threw open the door; Jordan and Dunham blasted the edge of the clearing. It was an auspicious Christmas Eve celebration.

"Sounds more like the Fourth of July," said Kelly from somewhere in the blacked-out hut.

Infuriated by the effrontery of the Marines, the Reds returned the fire. Jordan and Dunham ducked as blasts from the burp guns shook the table and stool. More fire from the BARs. More burns from the underbrush.

"That'll do," shouted Kelly. "You're wasting ammo. Let's get that door closed. . . ."

Peppi started for the door, stumbled over something on the floor and slammed into the bulkhead. Willie Miller closed the door and dropped the rusted latch. Kelly lit a candle.

"What the hell is this?" he asked, poking at a bundle of rags huddling against the corner of the hut.

"It's a kid!" Peppi said as Kelly's candle lit up the frightened features of a Korean waif.

"Well," Gunny Dunham said, "there's your Christmas spirit, all wrapped up like a present."

"How in hell did you get in here?" Kelly rasped.

"Hold it," Jordan said. "You'll scare the kid. Let me talk to him." Kelly shrugged and walked away. "Where'd you come from, boy?" No answer. "You know who we are?"

The boy smiled. "You 'merican Marine. 'Merican Marine good Joe."

"Hey, the kid's all right. He knows us," said Peppi.

"He's probably carrying a bomb," said Kelly.

"Where'd you come from?"

"Kim in mission when soldier come. Kim hide. Soldier go away. Kim come down hill. See hut. Wait under window for door to open. Kim crawl in."

"You coulda got killed!"

"Kim not afraid."

"The kid's got guts, too," Willie Miller said. "You got papasan, mama-san?"

A wistful look came into the boy's eyes. "All killed," he said simply.

For a moment there was an awkward silence, then Peppi chuckled. "Don't worry, kid. From now on, you got eight new papasans. How do you like that?"

The boy smiled. "Kim like." He looked around the dimly lit room. "All papasans?" he asked.

"All papasans," Peppi said positively. "You hungry, kid?" No answer. "Eat? Chow?" Peppi rubbed his belly. "Hungry. . . ."

Kim rubbed his belly and nodded. "Kim eat," he said, then added, "Kim cold. . . ."

Willie Miller stripped off his parka and gave Kim the jacket he was wearing underneath. Gunny Dunham broke open a can of rations and dug a spoon into it. "Here, kid," he said. "Chow."

"Wish I hadda camera," said Jordan as the men sat huddled around the candles on the floor watching the boy, in a jacket ten sizes too large, gulping down the can of rations.

"Spirit of Christmas!" said Kelly. "You weren't satisfied with bein' bottled up by fifty gooks; you had to open the door and let in a kid. Now, how we gonna get out of here, without getting him killed, or leaving him?"

"Cheer up," said Peppi. "It's Christmas, an' we got a real live orphan. What more do you want?"

"I want to get us out of here in one piece," said Kelly.

"We'll make it," Peppi said. "The gooks are out there tellin' each other sea stories. They don't want to get killed any more'n we do. In the meantime, let's have a Christmas party."

"A what?" Kelly shouted.

"A Christmas party. We'll tell the kid about Christmas an' Santy Claus an' we'll give him presents. Then we'll sing carols. . . ."

"Peppi," Kelly said, "when I get you back to the line I'm gonna get you a psycho discharge."

"All right, you guys," Peppi said. "Dump your pockets. Let's see what we got for the kid."

It is always surprising to find what a group of men will carry around with them. Willie Miller had a tiny stuffed

alligator in his parka pocket. "I picked it up in Japan," he said. Gunny Dunham had a small mirror. "Somebody said it was good for signaling," he mumbled, "but every time I was in trouble it was dark or cloudy."

SSgt Pete Jordan had a pocket knife with two broken blades. "Useless," he said, "but I never got around to buying a new one."

Peppi produced a harmonica. "It plays on both ends but the middle is kinda shot," he said. Kelly surrendered a tarnished Chinese token. "It was gonna be a luck piece," he said grudgingly, "but the shape we're in now, maybe I'd be better off without it."

Bars of chocolate, an extra pair of gloves, a pair of socks, a pencil, and a scarf appeared. "Hide 'em," Peppi said, "until I tell the kid about Santa Claus."

"I'll go 'round the corner and rent a suit from the costumer," Kelly said.

Peppi ignored him. He found a stool and called the boy. "Sit down, kid," he said. "I'm gonna tell you about the old guy with the whiskers. . . ." Kim sat down and, with typical Oriental stoicism and a blank look on his face, he prepared to listen.

"It's like this," Peppi began. "In the States, all the kids know there's a guy called Santa Claus. On Christmas Eve, after they go to bed, he brings them presents. He comes down the chimney . . . you know, where fire is . . . and puts candy and stuff in their stockings. And he brings a great big tree into their house . . . and trims it up with lights and shiny decorations. . . ."

Suddenly Peppi stopped. He looked up into the faces of the men. They had been intent on what he was saying. Kim, too, had been listening, but Peppi

realized that his real audience had been a small group of Marines trapped in a hut.

After a pause, Gunny Dunham said, "You ain't gettin' through to him."

"Anybody know the 'Night Before Christmas'?" Peppi asked.

"Sure," Willie Miller said. "It goes like this: 'Twas the night before Christmas and all through the house, not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse. . . ."

Willie knew the whole thing. Here and there he improvised, but he made it to the end of the poem. When he had finished there was an embarrassed quiet, strange atmosphere—like giants discovered playing with toys.

"Break out the presents," shouted Peppi, somewhat too loudly.

Kim was deluged. There was no fancy papers, no ribbons, no glistening seals. Just a few odds and ends that men carry around with them. But to Kim, they were an avalanche of blessings from Heaven. He stared at them, fondled them, held them up, and beamed with pride. Then, tears filled his eyes.

"Kim have no present for new papasans," he said. "You take back."

Well, Peppi did a good selling job on the old bromide that it's better to give than to receive, and Kim seemed satisfied. He crawled into a corner with his treasures and fell asleep.

"Merry Christmas," Peppi said. "Who's gonna take the watches?"

"Gunny and Jordan will stand by for an hour, then Peppi and Willie will take over," Kelly said.

Half an hour later, all hell broke loose. Talk about your bugle charges! The Commies were suddenly in rare form. They tried, a dozen at a time, to

charge the door. Each time they were cut down and driven back by fire from the windows of the hut. But it was a frustrating situation. Eight-man fire power, with only four men on the line—two on each window.

"They'll make it to the door, soon," Peppi shouted. "Then they'll be out of range."

"Open the door," Kelly growled. "We'll have to keep it covered and fire through it. It's our only chance!"

The open door seemed to spark the goonies into a frenzy. They charged with blasting bugles and burp guns, only to be cut down again and again. The Marines had put out their candles and were working under cover of darkness, but the clouds had lifted and a full December moon illuminated every movement of the Reds. Even in the moonlight, the snow in front of the hut was red with Commie blood.

"Peace on earth," said Gunny Dunham. "Gimme a couple more clips of ammo."

"Where's the kid?" shouted Peppi. "Who knows?" said Jordan, blasting away through the doorway at the fanatics.

The fray died down to sporadic firing as the Reds withdrew to regroup. Kelly checked the ammo supply. Low.

"We can stand one more charge," he said. "Then we use bayonets and knives."

The charge came two hours later, but a heavy fire from the flanks cut down the Reds before they could reach the hut. It lasted less than a minute. Then through the deadly stillness came a few shrill notes on a tinny harmonica.

"The kid's out there!" Peppi said. But it wasn't the kid. It was Capt Julius Bradshaw. "Nice night for a walk in the pretty snow," he said as he came stomping into the hut. "Everybody all right?"

"We ain't got no prisoner," said SSgt Pete Jordan.

"Where'd you get that?" asked Kelly, indicating the harmonica in the captain's hand.

"We picked up a kid on the line, playing the thing like his heart would break if he didn't. He was carrying as much junk as a peddler. I knew the harmonica was Peppi's. He said you were pinned down out here by about three hundred gooks. Where the hell are they?"

Back at the CP, Kim sat in a tent by a warm stove. "Here's your harmonica," Peppi said. "But why did you tell the captain there were 300 gooks out there?"

"Kim have no present for new papasans. Kim tell lie, Kim bring papasans big present. Kim bring whole damn Marine army, help papasans. . . ." **END**







Official USMC Photo

Men of "C" Co., Seventh Marines, herded prisoners to the rear as tanks moved southward from Koto-ri

When Lynn Montross and Norman Hicks decided to write an article about the Inchon-Seoul and Chosin Reservoir campaigns, ten years later, they mailed out questionnaires to Marine veterans who had participated, asking for comments on their most memorable experiences and impressions. The replies received by the authors form the basis for the article on the following pages.

**O**NE MARINE, and one only, was there when the mounting out of the First Marine Division to Korea was only a gleam in the eye of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. That Marine is General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., USMC (Ret.), former Commandant, now living in retirement at his Virginia country home. He remembers, word for word, a conversation that was to reshape the lives of thousands of Marines.

As commanding general of FMFPac, he was ordered to Korea shortly after the Communist aggression of 25 June 1950, to report on the situation to Admiral Arthur D. Radford. Having finished his mission, he paid his part-

ing call to Gen MacArthur on the Monday afternoon of 10 July. The two veterans swapped memories of the days of 1943 when the Army general had control of the First Marine Division during the Cape Gloucester operation.

When Shepherd took his leave, MacArthur escorted him to the door of his office. As they passed a map of Korea, he placed his forefinger on Inchon. And, as Shepherd recalls, the following conversation took place.

"If I had the entire First Marine Division under my command again," said MacArthur, "I would land here in rear of the North Korean forces, cut their lines of communication to the south and recapture Seoul, thereby restoring the political and military situation in South Korea."

Without hesitation, Shepherd replied, "Why don't you ask for them?"

Both men knew that four days previously the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade had been activated for service in Korea. Composed of the Fifth Marines, reinforced, but minus third companies of battalions, it was commanded by Brigadier General Edward A. Craig. Attached were three fighter squadrons

of MAG-33 under Brigadier General Thomas H. Cushman.

MacArthur wanted the remainder of the First Marine Division. The Marine general explained that it was part of his FMFPac command, but that he couldn't order it to Korea without the concurrence of the Commandant of the Marine Corps and approval of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"It seems to me," Shepherd said, "that the situation is urgent enough to warrant your making an immediate request to the Joint Chiefs."

MacArthur agreed. And that evening he sent his first dispatch requesting that the First Marine Division be assigned to his command. Although it was disapproved, as was a second one, a third request gained the consent of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. By that time MacArthur had decided in his own mind on the amphibious assault landing that was to take place at Inchon on 15 September 1950, with the First Marine Division as a landing force.

"The Division would doubtless have been employed in Korea sooner or later," reminisced General Shepherd, looking back on events of 10 years ago.

# THEY WERE THERE

## PART ONE

by Lynn Montross

and

Norman W. Hicks

### **Former Pacific jungle-fighters found two new elements in Korea: mile-high mountains and zero temperatures**

"But I have always been convinced that it would not have been used as effectively if Gen MacArthur hadn't made up his mind so firmly on that Monday afternoon in July, 1950."

The Brigade, of course, was first to see action. Five days after landing at Pusan on 2 August, Gen Craig's men were beginning a week-long battle in hundred-degree heat. This Marine veteran, now living in retirement near San Diego, has had enough babies named after him by Marines during the past 10 years to form a platoon. He was a general in shirtsleeves on 7 August 1950, the eighth anniversary of the Guadalcanal landings, when the Brigade moved up to the line of departure. A message was read from the Commandant, which said in part:

**"THE PROUD BATTLE STREAMERS OF OUR CORPS GO WITH YOU INTO COMBAT X THE PRIDE AND HONOR OF MANY GENERATIONS OF MARINES IS ENTRUSTED TO YOU TODAY."**

American pride had taken a humiliating beating that Summer. Not only had the Communist brushed aside Republic of Korea resistance; they had

also pushed around the out-numbered U. S. Army occupation troops sent from Japan. And now they were making an end run through South Korea in an effort to capture the port of Pusan. This would cut off escape for the United Nations troops defending the small corridor of Korea left to them, known as the Pusan Perimeter.

There ensued for the Marines a topsy-turvy battle in which anything could happen. At one time Gen Craig was commanding Marine forces 25 miles apart, having sent one of his three infantry battalions far to the rear to block an enemy infiltration. He couldn't be in two places at once, of course. But he came near to it, for his Marines had brought into action the first combat helicopters of history. And with a "chopper" as his steed, the Brigade commander was able to keep a fluid situation well in hand.

Two roads led to Chinju, the objective. U. S. Army forces followed the shorter one while the Marines took the winding seaside route. It is now history that the Korean Reds were stopped cold in their bid for Pusan and rocked back on their heels. LtGen Craig has

summed up the battle as "one of the most confusing in which Marines have ever participated, and one which tested their training and stamina to the limit as they hurled the enemy back 28 miles in four days, inflicting over 1900 casualties."

VMF-214 and VMF-323, the MAG-33 squadrons flying from the CVE carriers *Sicily* and *Badoeng Strait* respectively, supported the ground forces nobly, as did VMF(N)-513, based in Japan. Thanks to the observation of the nimble little OYs of VMO-6, TSgt Frank J. Lischeski was warned on 12 August of an approaching enemy platoon attack. This veteran NCO, at present living in retirement in San Diego, posted a squad to prepare a warm welcome. His men were instructed to wait until the Korean Reds came within 75 feet, then pour it into them. It would be hard to find a better example of Marine discipline and fire power. Of the 39 men in the enemy platoon, all were killed outright except the lieutenant in command, who died of wounds a few minutes later. Sgt Lischeski's comment was brief and to the point.



*Official USMC Photo*

'Copter pilot, Capt Victor Armstrong (L) completed the first night casualty evacuation in Korea in August, 1950. (Above left to right) LtGen L. C. Shepherd, BGen L. B. Puller and Col H. L. Litzenberg, met at a Seventh Marines CP in Korea, 1951

## THEY WERE THERE (cont.)

"They asked for it," he said.

The helicopter pilots of VMO-6 do not lack for memories of the first week of Marine fighting in Korea. Those were the days when the Sikorsky HO3S-1 had few instruments for night flying, and a pilot could only hope that the dark mass looming up ahead was a cloud and not a mountain. Risks did not stop rescue and evacuation flights, and Captain Victor A. Armstrong completed the first night casualty evacuation of history on 8 August 1950, when he flew back a wounded regimental surgeon and landed safely in an area marked by flares. LtCol Armstrong is now commanding officer of the helicopter experimental squadron at Quantico, HMX-1, and pilot of the helicopter flying President Eisenhower from the White House to his farm in Gettysburg.

The Marines were within sight of their objective, Chinju, when they were suddenly pulled out by orders of the U. S. Twenty-fifth Infantry Division, to which they were attached. This withdrawal was not to Gen Craig's taste. Before the Brigade sailed from San Diego, he had announced his military creed:

"It has been necessary for troops now fighting in Korea to pull back at times, but I am stating that no unit in this Brigade will retreat except on orders from a higher authority than the First

Marine Brigade. You will never receive an order to retreat from me."

As the Marines were soon to discover, they had been made into the mobile reserve of the Pusan Perimeter—firemen who could be summoned to put out a tactical blaze in any part of the line. Next they were called to the Naktong Bulge, where the Korean Reds had crossed the Naktong River and were threatening Taegu, a vital supply center.

Time after time the 2d Battalion of the Fifth Marines went up against Obong-ni Ridge, only to be hurled back by a hurricane of fire. Nicholas A. Canzona, who has built up the largest power-boat business in the Annapolis area since his retirement in 1956, will always remember the sacrifice made by one man in this fight which inspired a battalion. The time was 17 August 1950, and the place, the scarred slope of Obong-ni Ridge. The 1st Platoon of Company A, 1st Battalion, Fifth Marines, was cut to pieces on ground covered with the dead of the 2d Battalion. Next came the turn of Second Lieutenant Thomas A. Johnston's 2d Platoon. He got as far as the draw between Hills 117 and 143 when casualties brought his few remaining men to a standstill. Without hesitation, Johnston ordered them to take cover while he alone attempted to knock out the most troublesome machine gun nest with grenades.

"Nobody who saw that daring attempt will ever forget it," commented

Canzona, then a first lieutenant in the engineer battalion. "Tom Johnston was probably the smallest man in the Brigade, but he had the heart of a lion. This pint-sized giant climbed through a hail of bullets until, by a miracle, he reached the saddle north of Hill 143. He was almost near enough to launch his single-handed grenade assault when Communist bullets cut him down. It might be said that he gave his life in vain; I don't think so. I think he put fear into the hearts of Korean Red soldiers who had been inclined to look down upon American forces after their first easy victories over occupation troops from Japan. And I know that he inspired every Marine in the Brigade."

The Brigade had more fights in the Pusan Perimeter, but by this time the spotlight was on the remainder of the First Marine Division, due to land soon in Korea. Planning was in progress for an amphibious assault landing in the enemy's rear at Inchon on September 15, 1950. Meanwhile, the U. S. Army and ROK forces would drive northward from the Pusan Perimeter, and the Korean Reds would be caught between the two United Nations forces.

There were so many difficulties about the Inchon landing that a Navy officer summed it up as "a model of what to avoid in amphibious operations." High tides, tortuous channels and mud flats made it a nightmare for the planners, yet the First and Fifth Marines scored a brilliant victory by taking the enemy seaport with remarkably few casualties.





Official USMC Photo

The leaders of the Marines were MajGen. Thomas, First Division CG; LtGen Shepherd, FMFPac CG; and Col Krulak, First Division CofS. For heroic actions on the "march to the sea", 1stLt Ernest Hargett (R) received the Bronze Star in 1951



The two men best qualified to speak of the Inchon landing were Admiral James H. Doyle and General O. P. Smith, commanding the Attack Force and Landing Force respectively.

"There were events and people, primarily people, who made profound impressions on me then, and those impressions persist with the passing years," commented the retired vice admiral, now an executive of a manufacturing firm in Texas. "I remember the magnificent performance of the untried and unrehearsed Navy boat crews in the hazardous landing at Inchon which set an inspiring example for future generations of men in the United States Navy. The courage and the precision of our Marines in their assault on Inchon, and their subsequent prompt capture of Seoul and the airfield against determined opposition added to the glorious traditions of the United States Marine Corps."

Gen Smith, retired and living in California, emphasized the superb cooperation between Navy and Marine amphibious specialists. "From the standpoint of the Landing Force," he recalled, "there were three principal ingredients in the striking success of the Inchon landing: the complete understanding and full cooperation between the Naval Attack Force and the Landing Force; the accumulated know-how of a considerable portion of the officers and noncommissioned officers; and a spirit that would not brook failure. With probably the shortest planning

period for any major amphibious operation in modern history, and without benefit of a rehearsal, but buttressed by years of joint endeavor, the Navy and Marine Corps achieved at Inchon a result that will go down in history as an unqualified success."

Adm Doyle also recalled a comment by Colonel Victor H. Krulak, now commanding general of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at San Diego. "The only thing remarkable about this landing," said the colonel, who was attached to MacArthur's staff at Inchon, "is that it was miraculous. Inchon proved that Guadalcanal was no accident. Both were cast in an atmosphere of extreme speed. Time was a vigorous antagonist. Both brought troops together from diverse sources and proved that the uniformity of Marine training is a treasure."

On 17 September, leaving the mopping up of Inchon to the 1st KMC Regiment, the Marines drove toward Seoul. The Fifth Marines took the northern route by way of Kimpo Airfield, and the First Marines advanced on a parallel southern route. (The Seventh Marines, which did not land until 21 September, was to be assigned its zone later.)

First Sergeant Marvin D. Harrelson is today a military instructor in the NROTC unit of the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque. When he recalls the push toward Seoul, his most vivid memory is of "Tank Killer" Monegan.

That was the name earned by 20-year-old PFC Walter C. Monegan, Jr., of Company F, First Marines, in which Harrelson served as sergeant and leader of a machine gun section. On 17 September, Monegan had shared in the concentration of fire that knocked out five Russian-built enemy T-34 tanks near Ascom City. The Korean Reds tried another counterattack at dawn on the 20th. Three T-34s and a column of infantry hit Lieutenant Colonel Allan Sutter's 2/1 in a dawn surprise. They met with a warm reception. A hurricane of Marine fire—rifles, machine guns, BARs, mortars, grenades,—drove the Communist infantry to cover. The turn of the tanks came next.

"Monegan went after those tanks at spitting range!" said Harrelson. "We did our best to help him with covering fires as he killed the first one with his 3.5 rocket launcher at a range of 50 yards. When he went to work on his second, the Communists were throwing everything they had at him. In spite of his danger, Monegan took his time about aiming a rocket that made a roaring furnace out of No. 2. He tried for the third but its machine gun riddled him with bullets before it surrendered intact."

Monegan's valor was commemorated with a posthumous award of a Medal of Honor.

Captain Ernest L. De Fazio, who now commands a rifle company in the Third Marine Division, will never forget the night of 19 September when he swam



Official USMC

Upon entering Seoul, the 1stBn., First Marines, met with almost no opposition until they reached the

city's innocent-looking residential section. Here they found the entire enemy garrison dug in and waiting

## THEY WERE THERE (cont.)

across the Han River into the heart of an enemy position. As part of a 12-man reconnaissance patrol under the command of Captain Kenneth Houghton, De Fazio, then a company gunny, was assigned the duty of advance scout. Upon reaching the opposite shore, he and Corporal James Anderson (now captain) silently captured two enemy soldiers. The remainder of the patrol checked their assigned objectives without seeing or hearing any further sign of the enemy.

Capt Houghton signaled the remainder of the Reconnaissance Company to cross in amtracs. As soon as the engines roared into life, the entire hillside seemed to spew small arms fire. Before completing the crossing, heavy mortar fire caused the tractors to reverse course. Capt Houghton and his men attempted to swim to the nearest tractor, but he was stunned by the concussion of a near-by mortar burst. De Fazio was now in command and out of radio contact. The veteran NCO hid his patrol and swam upstream and waited until a cloud covered the moon before swimming silently back to the friendly shore.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert P. Wray now is in the Plans Branch of the HQMC G-3 Division, but he has vivid memories of Company C of the First

Marines, which he commanded during the Inchon landing and for the next eight months. He will never forget the attack on Hill 85 near Yongdungpo on the 20th of September. The second and third platoons launched the third double envelopment of the day. Second Lieutenant Henry A. Comiskey, who bounded up the hill ahead of his platoon and single-handedly cleaned out a machine gun emplacement, lived to receive the Medal of Honor. Second Lieutenant John N. Guild, who led his platoon aggressively around the other side of the hill through a hail of bullets, charged almost to the top before he was riddled by a machine gun burst. "In spite of his mortal wound he continued to lead his platoon to the crest," said Wray, "and then he turned back and dropped at my feet. I called for a corpsman, but he tried to refuse, saying that he had wounded men who needed a corpsman more than he." Shortly thereafter the gallant young officer died.

Unlike the legendary Dutch Boy who saved Holland by putting his arm into a hole in the dike, Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Barrow (then captain), commanding Company A of the First Marines, spread his entire company over a dike in Yongdungpo. On the night of 21-22 September 1950, he accounted for five T-34 tanks and almost 300 enemy soldiers. Major Donald R. Jones, then a second lieutenant and leader of the

second platoon, has this fight etched on his memory.

Although attacking units on either flank had been stopped, Barrow's company kept advancing until it was in the heart of Yongdungpo, far ahead of friendly forces. "We were spread out all along the dike," said Jones, now stationed at Headquarters Marine Corps. "Five enemy tanks found our isolated position. They came so close along our lines that they could not depress their guns sufficiently to blast us from our foxholes. We were within speaking distance but not on speaking terms."

At dusk the T-34s made five passes along the company's positions. One tank was immediately knocked out by 3.5 inch rockets and the other four damaged during the later runs. Then, after dark, a large enemy infantry force attacked. After several hours they withdrew, leaving 275 North Korean corpses and 50 abandoned automatic weapons. The road to Seoul was open.

Marines of the 2d Battalion, Fifth Marines will long chuckle over the exploit of Sergeant James I. Higgins when he "liberated" an enemy locomotive during the battle for the northwest approaches of Seoul. Higgins is now a gunnery sergeant on recruiting duty in Macon, Ga.

During the attack he and a companion found an abandoned locomotive. The two Marines hadn't the slightest idea how to operate it, but



After Seoul fell, "C" Co., First Marines, pursued the retreating North Koreans. At top,



MajGen Smith gave North Korean flag to Gen Cates, CMC. Left is BGen Craig, ADC

*Official USMC Photo*

they managed. By firing up the boiler and opening or depressing all throttles and levers for dry runs, they gradually learned enough about the controls to make the engine reverse docilely down the track.

Stopping at the regimental CP, the "do-it-yourself" engineer was ordered to "get that thing out of here immediately!" Staff officers were alarmed by the clouds of black smoke belching from the stack; they anticipated momentarily the crash of enemy artillery fire. Not until Higgins had moved the ponderous machine back to a rear area service dump was he welcome in the regimental CP.

Jerrold E. Bender is a police officer in the city of Los Angeles. Ten years ago he was a young Marine sergeant, a tank commander, and he has some sharp memories of the fight for Seoul.

"The action at the railroad station in Seoul is the most memorable," Bender wrote. "The four tanks of our platoon were supporting a company of the First Marines, which had the railroad station and was receiving fire from a field gun up the street. After a conference with an infantry officer we moved our tanks in front of the station. The first tank came under fire and the .50 caliber machine gun on top was hit immediately. I moved my tank past so as to be able to fire at the enemy gun."

"After an exchange of fire, we planted a 90-mm. round in front of the

enemy gun and cleared off the crew. Their round had bounced off us without doing any great damage. I attended to my loader, who had passed out from the acrid fumes, and we moved into position to take on another enemy gun." Bender's tank then knocked out a Red AT gun with one round.

The four tanks of Bender's platoon took care of a number of enemy infantry targets and withdrew. During the night the enemy returned to many of the shelled buildings in the area, but the next day flame tanks came in and cleared them out for good. Just an ordinary mission for tanks, but they saved many an infantryman from becoming a victim of Red lead poisoning.

In June, 1960, Major Ernest C. Hargett was graduated from the University of Maryland. When asked about the most memorable action during his eight months as a platoon leader in the Division Reconnaissance Company, the former all-Marine football star recalled the fighting near Seoul.

On 22 September First Lieutenant Hargett's platoon was ordered to relieve Company A of the Fifth Marines on Hill 296. "Upon arriving we found between 40 and 60 dead North Koreans scattered about the crest," said Hargett. "Although the snipers were hot after us, my 30-man platoon remained on that hill for two days. It was like having a front seat at a preview of

hell. The Fifth Marines were attacking on our right and the Seventh Marines on our left. Artillery shells had set the city ablaze. As we watched the fighting for two days and nights, it was truly something to behold. Attack, counter-attack; artillery, more artillery; mortars, more mortars; counterattack, defense, pursuit by fire, reorganize, dig in. They were truly Marines, for they knew how to fight, and they had the determination and guts to fight and win."

After the securing of Seoul came the pursuit. Colonel Homer L. Litzenberg led the Seventh Marines northward from the battered ROK capital, with Uijongbu as an objective. The remnants of three enemy infantry regiments were chewed up as the foot sloggers, supported by tanks, air, and artillery, pushed forward until they took the village on 3 October. Then, having finished their job, they listened to the World Series on the radio. Thus ended the Inchon-Seoul operation, which would have ended the war itself if the Chinese Reds hadn't intervened.

Today, Lieutenant General Litzenberg is retired and a busy member of a Washington investment firm. "Half of the officers and men of the Seventh Marines were Reservists," he commented, "and they earned their proud name, 'the Minute-men of 1950.' After a few days of combat, you couldn't have told a Reservist from a Regular. That's what Marine training does."



# POST OF THE CORPS

by SSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

Photos by  
Cpl Leroy T. Stark

**"H**ERE TODAY, gone tomorrow" could well explain why some of the members of the Marine Barracks, U. S. Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, are a bit on the apprehensive side. Their station has been activated eight times and deactivated seven times since it was commissioned in 1943 as a U. S. Naval Operating Base. It was last activated on July 1, 1959.

Located some 965 miles southwest of Key West, Fla., the Corps' newest Marine Barracks has grown from what was once a 40-man detachment under the command of GySgt Clarence J. Ricker, into a security force of 95 enlisted men and three officers.

Historically speaking, the U. S. Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, is no newcomer. In 1919, Lieutenant Robert L. Pettigrew, USN, wrote to the Chief of Naval Operations, pointing out the advantages of establishing a Naval base in the Vieques area. No action was taken, however, until years later.

In 1941, when U. S. participation in

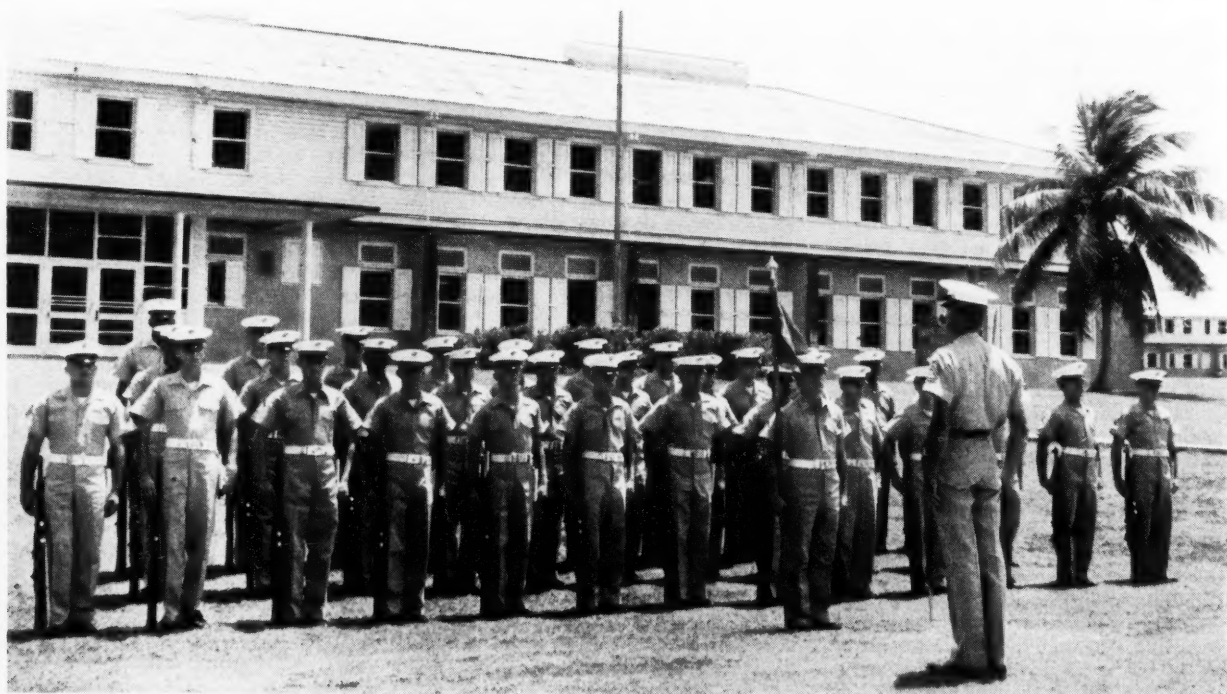
World War II seemed inevitable, Captain R. A. Spruance, USN, Commandant, 10th Naval District, suggested to the CNO that a fleet base in Puerto Rico had become necessary.

Roosevelt Roads was considered to be an excellent location for a base because it is situated midway between Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and Trinidad; it is remote from the metropolitan San Juan area; and it affords a strategic position for defense of various supporting bases in San Juan and St. Thomas.

In addition, there are excellent land areas for the employment of coastal artillery, facilities for ship anchorages, and sites for aircraft landing fields. It was envisioned as a major operating base, a keystone of the Caribbean Defense System.

In 1940, a planning board estimated that the proposed base would cost more than one hundred million dollars, but on August 28, 1943, field work under contract was terminated when a total of only fifty-six million dollars had been expended.

# ROOSEVELT



GySgt Clarence J. Ricker put the Barracks' drill team through its complicated paces in front of the

unit's old barracks and office building. The drill team is often requested to perform at civic events



# ROADS

**Marines who pull guard duty at the U. S. Naval Station in Puerto Rico refer to it as the "Pearl of the Atlantic"**



Modern design, hurricane-proof barracks were constructed for the Marines by the Seabees at Roosevelt Roads Naval Station

When commissioned as a U. S. Naval Operating Base in 1943, the command hardly resembled the product which the planning board had called for in 1940. It had been decided that a large base in the Caribbean would not be necessary because of the location of most Allied operations.

On September 1, 1944, the station was redesignated as the U. S. Naval Station, and relegated to a caretaker status under the supervision of a Public Works Officer. A small Seabee detachment and a civilian labor force were given the task of keeping the maintenance up to par.

During the Spring of 1947, the station was reestablished as a Naval Op-

erating Base, and it was used primarily as a training site for portions of the Atlantic Fleet and as a refueling station.

During the original buildup in 1943, the Boles Drydock was erected. Measuring 1088 feet by 145 feet, the drydock is ranked as one of the world's largest. It is capable of accommodating ships of the *USS Forrestal* class.

On May 21, 1959, the airfield at the USNS was dedicated as "Ofstie Field" in honor of the late Vice Admiral Ralph A. Ofstie.

Roosevelt Roads occupies 8064 acres on the easternmost part of the island of Puerto Rico, which is more than 100 miles long and 35 miles wide. The

island, however, is classed as one of the smallest islands in the Greater Antilles Group.

Puerto Rico, part of a land barrier of islands which separates the Caribbean from the Atlantic, is bordered on the east by the Virgin Islands and on the west by Haiti.

During the hot season, June to September, average temperatures range in the high 80s, and during the coolest season, December to February, the range is in the lower 70s. Average mean temperature for the USNS is 79 degrees.

Yearly rainfall on the island is 66 inches. During the rainy season, July to November, the average is 10 inches



Maj Shea, Capt Norman and SgtMaj Esposito hold informal early morning conferences with NCOICs of the Roosevelt Roads detachment

## ROOSEVELT ROADS (cont.)

per month. This is also the hurricane season. During the Winter, the average rainfall is only two inches per month.

Puerto Rico, a commonwealth possession of the United States, is neighbored by Vieques, 10 miles to the southeast, and Culebra, 20 miles to the east.

Contrary to a popular misunder-

standing, Roosevelt Roads and Vieques are two separate areas. The only connection between the two locations is the fact that Marine personnel stationed at Vieques are treated in the Roosevelt Roads dispensary when necessary.

Of the 95 enlisted personnel at the Marine Barracks, 68 men comprise the guard. Headed by First Lieutenant N. H. Smith, the guard's mission is perimeter security, which entails the continuous checking of the 28-mile coastal area and the eight-mile security

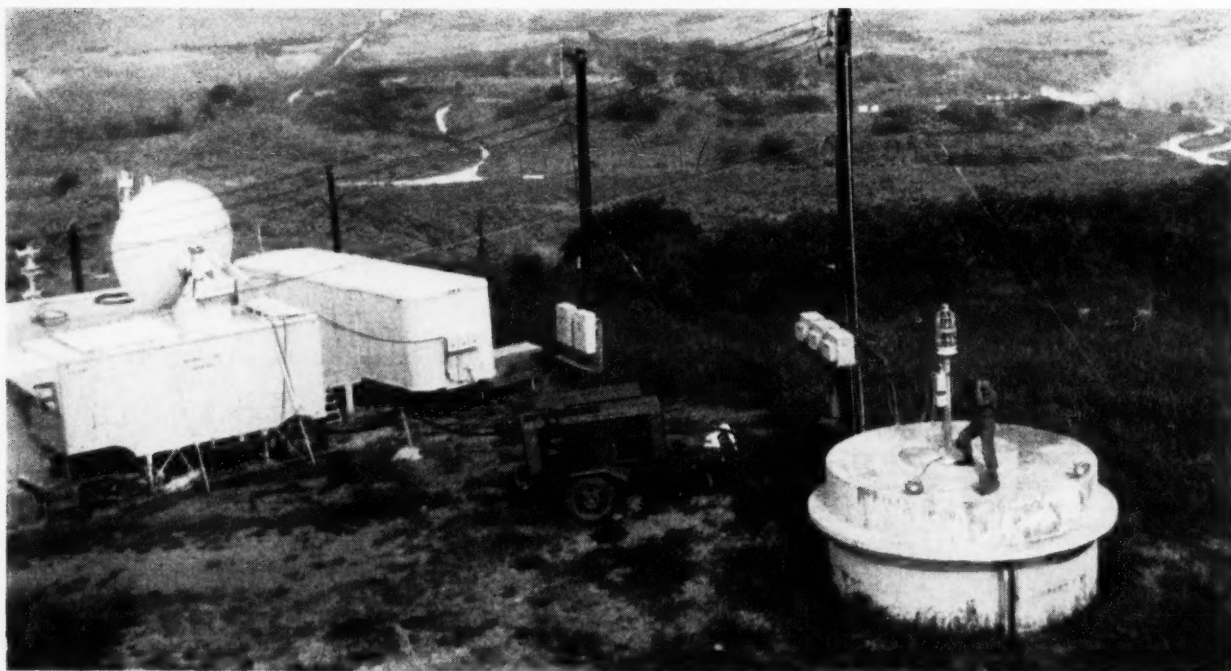
fencing. In addition to the roving patrols which operate around the clock, there are two gates which are manned 24 hours a day.

Situated atop the highest mountain peak aboard the station is a single outpost which is manned by one person at a time. This outpost is located on the station's proposed TV studio. Equipped with field glasses and telephonic radio communications, it is possible for the sentry to visually inspect all areas of the station, and conduct direct communications with the Barracks guard.

Major W. E. Shea, Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, is assisted in his duties by Captain J. L. Norman, executive officer, and SgtMaj Michael Esposito, a veteran of more than 23 years' Marine Corps service.

One of the most notable projects of the Barracks personnel has been their relentless struggle to modernize the barracks area and office spaces. At first, the personnel were all quartered on the second deck of a two-story concrete, hurricane-proof barracks. Living areas were extremely cramped and office space was at a premium.

When the Navy released the lower portion of the Barracks to the infant command, the men immediately went to work improving their standard of living. Offices were moved from the second deck to the first, troop quarters were expanded throughout the entire



Equipped with binoculars and radio, PFC Richard W. Presley was able to observe the entire station

from a post situated atop a TV studio. If security should be violated, he can notify fellow guardsmen



second deck, and senior enlisted personnel were assigned to two-man rooms when available.

A portion of the first deck was set aside and the men were authorized to build a recreation room. All hands turned to and in short order the rec room was squared away. It's now comfortably furnished with lounge chairs, couches, two pool tables and a ping-pong table. One corner is reserved as a reading area and another is devoted to TV.

Liberty for unmarried enlisted men is at a premium. The closest liberty town is a little fishing and farming village called Fajardo, but it's short on recreational facilities.

San Juan is about 45 miles from the USNS. To reach it, the men travel in their own cars or by local publicos (taxis). Financing such a trip ranges from \$10 to \$15. It is not uncommon to see the liberty-bound Marines haggling over the price of a run to San Juan with the local publico drivers. As one Marine described it, "The drivers seem to start their fares high so that we can bargain them down to an actual fare. It becomes a matter of who can haggle the most. When dollars and cents are involved, both parties seem to be on a pretty even keel."

One of the major tourist attractions for all who visit Puerto Rico is Luquillo Beach, 20 minutes by car from the station. It is the largest of natural Puerto Rican beaches, and it has been described as one of the most beautiful in the world.

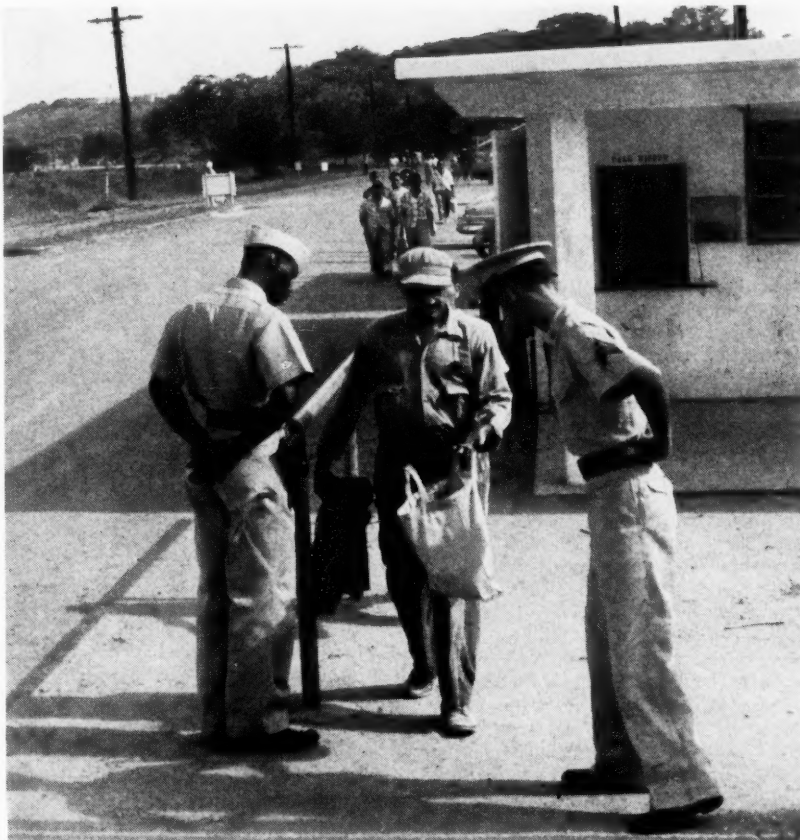
Another attraction is the tropical rain forest of El Yunque, a mountain where the air becomes increasingly cooler as one progresses toward the peak. It is known as the Caribbean National Park. Most personnel, however, visit the big mountain only once during a tour of duty.

There are exceptions to every rule, though, as can be proved by SgtMaj Esposito. He tried to conquer the peak of El Yunque one day, but his car stalled. After having the trouble corrected, he tried again, only to conk out once more. True to the rule, he made it on his third attempt. "It was worth it," he said.

The men of the Barracks believe in the cliché, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do." It is not a bit uncommon to find them sitting in the local cafes, eating native food and practicing their newly learned phrases on the other diners. Many of the personnel are enrolled in local language classes.

Duty tours for Barracks personnel are 24 months for single men and 36 months for married, if their families are with them.

Quarters at the present time are at



During morning and evening rush hours, extra sentries were posted at both gates to inspect all personnel entering and leaving the station



Barracks personnel were quick to utilize the many Special Services facilities available to them, especially those connected with skin-diving

## ROOSEVELT ROADS (cont.)

a premium although there are 676 new Capehart units for officers and enlisted men in pay grade E-4 or above.

Many enlisted men below E-4 have found quarters in Ceibo and Fajardo, but they're not what most Stateside residents would be accustomed to.

Medical care is handled by the station dispensary for out-patient treatment only. It is staffed by four doctors and 17 corpsmen, and is equipped to handle eight bed patients, military only. Rodriguez Army Hospital in San Juan serves Navy and Marine Corps personnel and their dependents for in-patient treatment.

Routine and emergency dental care are available to all dependent and Civil Service personnel aboard the station, but persons who need dental plates are referred to local dentists.

Domestic help, with experience, is hard to find but maid service can be obtained for \$1.50 to 2.00 a day.

Privately owned automobiles are almost a necessity, especially for Marines with families. New, and even used, cars are very expensive in Puerto Rico. Marines who are transferring to Roosevelt Roads usually ship their cars via MSTs from Norfolk, Bayonne or New Orleans, whichever is most convenient. Undercoating is essential. If the car is new, the finish should be porcelainized. Most major manufac-



Programs broadcast in Spanish dominate the local television screens. Those who don't speak the language have turned to stereo and Hi-Fi

turers maintain garages in San Juan, so replacement parts do not constitute a problem.

Personnel who intend to take their autos to Puerto Rico should first consult their Stateside insurance companies. More than one Marine has

shipped his car to Roosevelt Roads, only to discover that his insurance premiums had doubled. Everyone is required to have a station pass for his car, scooter or cycle, and he must present a current policy of the 5-10-5 type.

Within 90 days after reporting to Puerto Rico, personnel must re-register their vehicles with the government and obtain a Puerto Rican tag. No fee is required for a serviceman's tags, provided his auto is currently registered in a state or territory and has valid plates from that locale. Upon presentation of a valid civilian driver's license, the Station Pass Office will help a Marine obtain a Puerto Rican driver's license which is effective throughout his tour on the island. Dependents must purchase a Puerto Rican driving permit (fee \$6.00) if they desire to drive their cars outside the station.

Although most of them are surfaced, the roads in Puerto Rico are hard on vehicles. Tires, even under normal driving conditions, last little more than a year.

Like most other Naval Stations, Roosevelt Roads possesses a standard Navy Exchange, commissary store, chapel, bank, post office, theater, cafeteria, barber shop, lighted baseball field, swimming pool, bowling lanes and service clubs.

There is also a school aboard the station, which can accommodate 510 students. It is a branch of the Antilles Consolidated School, and teaches



Because local liberty is on the short side, many Marines spend their off-duty time preparing their uniforms and equipment for the next day

youngsters from kindergarten age through the 12th grade. Educational standards approximate those of the schools in Washington, D. C.

Dependents who accompany Marines to Puerto Rico are advised to take light-weight clothing with them. Cotton clothes are comfortable for everyday wear the entire year. During Winter months, the evenings are often cool but light-weight cotton or woolen dresses and suits can be worn comfortably.

Members of the guard are divided into two separate units, similar to a port and starboard section. When one guard unit has the duty, the off-duty section is free.

Within each guard section there are three reliefs. The first relief is the duty section; second relief is the alert section; and third relief, the support section.

Normal daily routine for the sections calls for the duty section to muster at 0545, while the second and third reliefs hold reveille and prepare for 30 minutes of calisthenics.

Chow call goes from 0640 to 0700 for all hands. Immediately after breakfast, four Marines from the duty section prepare to raise morning colors.

Members of the alert section stand by in the barracks. They're frequently called out on "alert" drills.

Personnel of the support section are kept busy with routine work parties. If any type of maintenance is required at the gates, the section sends a detail on the double. Another one of their duties is to check the books and records of the previous guard.

Off-duty guard sections find adequate free time to attend to their personal needs, but they're required to fall out for calisthenics if they are not committed on Wednesday. On Thursday, the off-duty section prepares for the barracks field day, and on Friday, the section stands Commanding Officer's inspection.

Liberty is divided between the two sections and runs from 1300 Friday until 0545 Monday.

One of the problems facing the guard is the distance involved in posting their sentries. It takes two vehicles 45 minutes to transport two gate guards and an outpost sentry.

Some time ago, it was determined that the physical patrolling of the station's entire perimeter, plus the gates, was too much for one duty section. Consequently, the TV outpost was established on a six-month trial basis. Its advantage was that one sentry could "patrol" the station with a pair of field glasses.

At the end of the trial period the post was deemed necessary, and it became a permanent part of the guard



Sgt Walter Johnson, his wife, and sons, enjoy the patio of their new Capehart home. The sergeant is the Barrack's Administrative Chief

responsibilities.

If the outpost sentry spots trouble, he contacts the alert section and guides them by radio to where they're needed.

There are seven outposts on the station, but they are only manned one at a time. There is no certain pattern as to which outpost is to be occupied at any given time, but each one is strategically located so that the sentry has a commanding view of the station.

One of the favorite recreational undertakings by members of the Barracks is their participation in a Steel Drum Band. Eight converted oil drums were bought through Special Services appropriations, and the Marines devoted many free-time hours to painting them so they would be presentable to an audience.

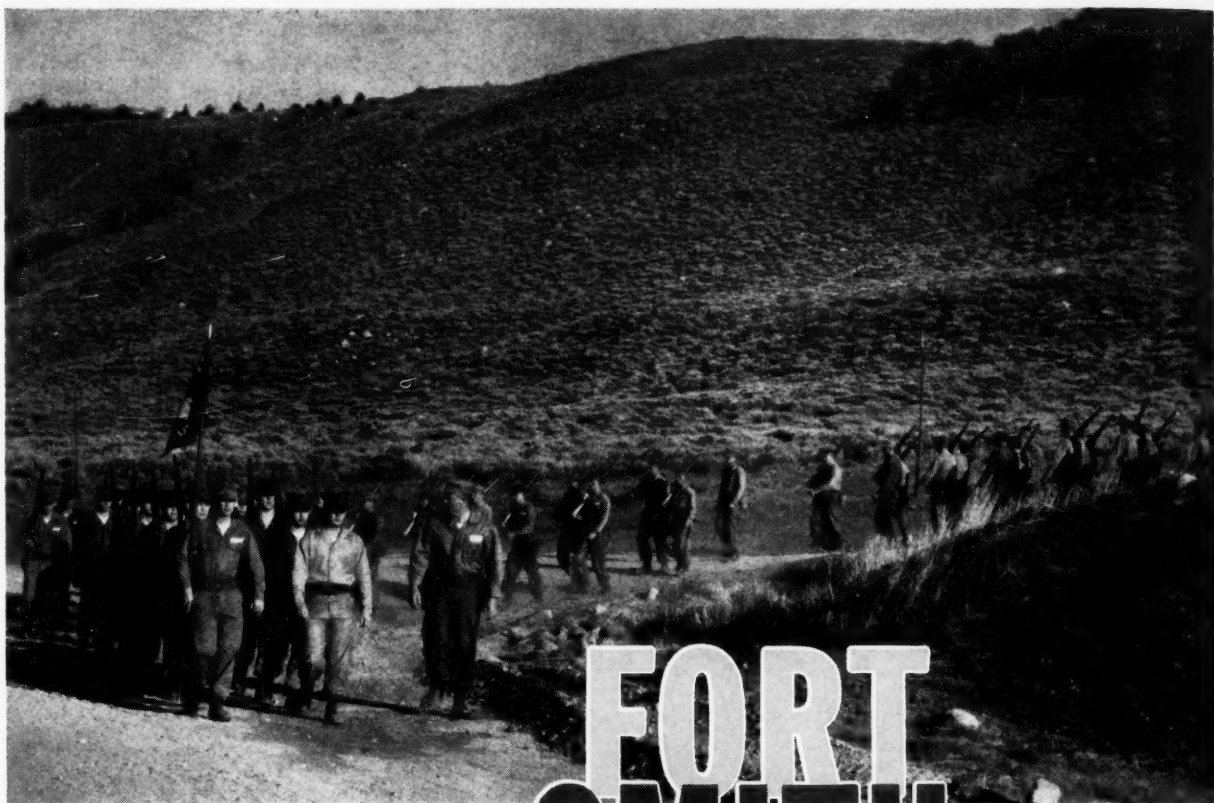
The next big step was learning to play their instruments. Fortunately, two local musicians came to the rescue—and now the Barracks can boast that

it has the only Steel Drum Band in the Corps. (The fact that they can only play six numbers does not lessen their claim to fame.) The band members are not daunted by a limited repertoire, however. They are convinced that it will only be a matter of a few short months before they'll be able to play any number of songs. The secret of success is not the complexity of the drum itself, but being able to tune it. This, they say, is accomplished by banging the drum with the heel of the hand until the desired sound is achieved. At present, the only deterrent between the Barracks drummers and musical immortality is a few sore hands.

To reach the Bundy area, where all base facilities are located, Barracks personnel must catch a naval-operated bus. The distance from their quarters to Bundy is about five and a half miles.

Training for (continued on page 83)





# FORT SMITH RESERVISTS

**Members of the 92d Rifle Co., USMCR,  
have been aptly called "Mountain Marines"**

by Jack Lewis

(Photos by the author and USMC photographers)

**O**NE WEEK END each month, Marine Reservists from three states — Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma—add their strength to the fifty thousand residents of the historic city of Fort Smith, Ark.

While the 92d Rifle Company, USMCR, has a manning level of only four officers and 100 men, its payroll for drills and training adds an estimated \$80,000 annually to the community's wealth, and—on a less monetary standard—has won the respect of local citizens through its attention and devotion to community service which its

members have combined with the endless task of developing a ready, well-rounded fighting machine.

The unit, founded in early 1953 with one officer and seven enlisted men on the rolls, is commanded by Captain Charles G. Smith, Jr.

The name, Mountain Marines, is appropriate—the city is located at the gateway to the Ozark Mountains. The unit is headquartered in a new \$70,000 U.S. Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, complete with indoor, small-caliber firing range. The armory occupies the original site of the old

Water Pumping Station, which furnished water to early-day Fort Smith and served as the jumping off place for wagon trains bound for the Far West during the post-Civil War period.

Because of the city's location on the Arkansas River and proximity to the Ozarks, existing weather conditions make it one of the nation's leading tornado and flood areas. As a result, members of the unit are on continual stand-by for local disaster duty. In early 1960, when the nearby city of Wilberton was struck by a tornado, Walter R. Rohre, Navy hospital chief

who is attached to the Inspector-Instructor staff, was instrumental in setting up an emergency aid station in the disaster area. Here several dozen persons, injured in the tornado, were treated.

Often, when the Arkansas River is in flood stage, it is necessary to sandbag the training Center and to report each day for duty by boat. Within the unit, an emergency squad also has been organized and functions closely with Civil Defense, managing and controlling traffic in the vicinity of St. Edwards Hospital during time of stress.

Members of the rifle company and the I-I staff also are in constant demand to participate in military ceremonies, honors and observations. The Mountain Marines' annual Toys for Tots drive has been put on a personalized basis, which fully acquaints the local citizens with the Christmas program in behalf of less fortunate children. Men of the organization have literally carried on a door-to-door campaign and last year were responsible for distribution of more than 8000 toys.

But the public relations work carried out by the enlisted men and officers of this unit is strictly a by-product of a far more serious mission. While other units are located in Texarkana and Little Rock, Major Robert S. Suggs, Jr., and others felt that the community could—and would—support its own rifle company. Even with its meager beginning in April, 1953, the unit had sufficient manpower to qualify for Summer training in 1954 with 35 enlisted men and officers, returning to San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot for another stint in 1955 under the command of Major David H. Johnston who had relieved Maj Suggs.

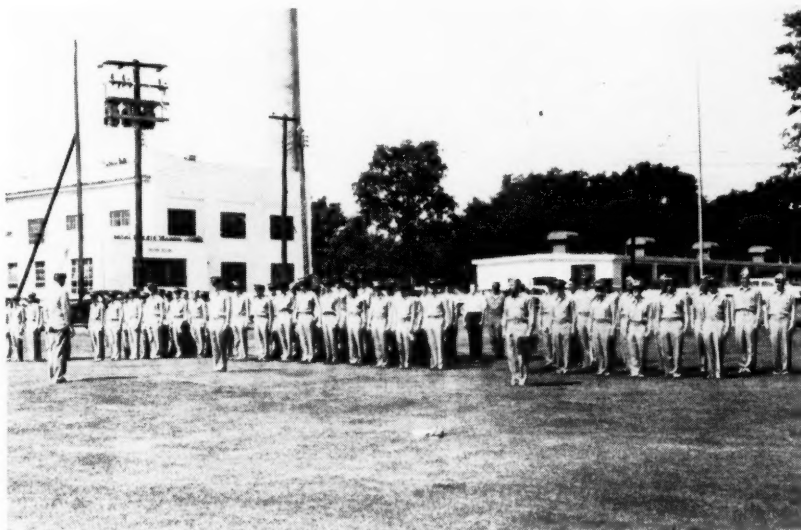
As Fort Smith's size increased slowly, but surely, World War II and Korea vets formed the original nucleus to be reinforced by new, untrained enlistees. In 1956, personnel were flown to Camp Pendleton, Calif., and the following year underwent amphibious training at the Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, Calif.

Captain Howard Sutton, currently the executive officer, commanded the 92d Rifle Company when it trained at the Marine Barracks, Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev., in 1958; the next year, the troops returned to San Diego for a second session there.

Mountain warfare training, carried out at the Marine Corps Cold Weather Training Center, Bridgeport, Calif., is considered a choice assignment by Reserve organizations across the country and the Fort Smith unit was happy to be chosen during 1960. The 11 days of training at the outpost in the High Sierras was met with a previously unexperienced enthusiasm, according to



Captain Charles D. Smith, Jr., (left), was given the unit's colors when he assumed command. Making the presentation was the unit's I-I, Captain William Horn



The unit carried one officer and seven enlisted men on its rolls when it was organized in 1953. Now it has four officers and 100 enlisted men

Captain William K. Horn, the Inspector-Instructor, who holds the Silver Star for heroic action in Korea.

"They have always called themselves the Mountain Marines because of their proximity to the Ozarks," he explains, "but this gave new meaning to the title. Learning how to bounce down the face of a 300-foot cliff and to cross a raging mountain stream was sort of a graduation ceremony for them."

Horn heads the eight-man Inspector-Instructor staff whose members boast a total of 111 years of military

service. Senior enlisted man on the team is 1stSgt Maurice F. Gorsuch, a veteran of the December 7th bombing of Pearl Harbor. Others attached are HMC Rohre, the Medical Department representative who also was stationed at Pearl Harbor on the opening day of Japanese hostilities, and GySgt Martin M. Murray, who teaches the lessons he learned the hard way in the Marshalls and Mariannas during WW II, and in two Korean campaigns.

I-I supply chief is GySgt Claude R. Galbreath, while SSgt Hugh F. Phillips is the staff's administrative chief. Sgt



The unit flew to California for Summer training at the Marine Corps Cold Weather Training Center last year

◀ For its accomplishments, the unit was presented the State Flag by the Governor of Arkansas

## FORT SMITH (cont.)

Thomas McCourt, Administrative man, and Sgt Ralph E. Hedges, Jr., armorer and recruiter, complete the staff. All are overseas veterans.

The seriousness with which the men of the rifle company take their training is reflected in a near legend which is offered as fact.

During 1959, while undergoing marksmanship requalification at San Diego's Camp Matthews range, Sgt Earl L. Ogden had been carrying out the duties of training NCO. A seasoned World War II veteran, he was discovered shouting close order drill commands in his sleep by another noncommissioned officer. More interesting, one of the recent enlistees who had been under his indoctrination for several weeks, was carrying out each command between the closely aligned bunks—but still completely asleep!

While this may seem rather exaggerated as an example, individuals do point out that members of the Reserve Liaison Training Section at the San Diego installation complimented them during that Summer training session, saying they were "in the best physical shape of any unit to arrive for training." With the Ozark mountains as a training ground, the fact that at least 50 percent of their monthly two-day drills are conducted in the field may account for this. A large local instal-

lation formerly held by the Army, Fort Chaffee, has been deactivated and placed under caretaker status. The Fort Smith Reservists have been granted permission to utilize its grounds and facilities for their week-end training sessions.

In the past, the Fort Smith contingent also has merged with other Citizen Marine units for large-scale field exercises. Included in these joint maneuvers have been the 6th Rifle Company, USMCR, of Little Rock and the 2d 155 Howitzer Battery of Texarkana.

Ever conscious of plans to increase the scope of training, Capt Smith and members of his staff are working out details toward holding joint exercises with a transport squadron of the Air Force Training Command, concentrating on airlift techniques, and for joining with the 1st Truck Company, USMCR, of Tulsa, Okla. in a ground-bound troop movement problem.

Fort Smith is primarily an agricultural community although industry is on the upswing. As a result, a majority of the Reserve Marines are farmers or associated with pursuits of the soil. Nonetheless, the rolls of the unit still present a wide cross-section of businesses and activities. The executive officer, Capt Sutton, for example, is principal of Rogers (Arkansas) High School; First Lieutenant Samuel D. Caldwell, a platoon commander, is senior member of a Muskogee (Okla-

homa) law firm; and LCpl James B. Hood is sports editor of the *Fort Smith Times Record*, while LCpl Curtis L. Stollard, who serves as assistant editor of the unit newspaper, is a television announcer for Fort Smith's station KFSA.

SSgt Richard L. Smith, a rural mail carrier in Vian, Okla., serves as platoon sergeant of the weapons platoon. He's an expert rifleman and pistol sharpshooter. The entire unit points to him as an example of the advances that can be made through attention to duty, since he received meritorious promotions to both corporal and sergeant.

The unit draws its personnel from an area with a radius of approximately 75 miles; this area includes three colleges: John Brown University at Sialoam Springs; Arkansas Technological Institute at Russellville, and the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. As a result, a high percentage of the men in the unit are college students. The unit chaplain, Lieutenant Commander Ivan Ellis, is associate professor of American history and religion at the Sialoam Springs institution.

Another Naval Reservist actively associated with the Marine unit is R. G. Kramer, M.D., who is a practicing physician. He holds the rank of commander, earned from 18 years' service in World War II and the Korean conflict.

With its indoor small-arms range, the Fort Smith contingent is able to fire





The Mountain Marines spend more than half of their monthly drills holding field problems in the Ozarks



Capt Howard Sutton (left), the Exec, coached LCpl Leroy Stollard for rifle requalification

The 92d saw a demonstration on stream crossing techniques during last Summer's training

throughout the year, while M-1 qualifications are held at the Fort Chaffee rifle range. Each year, the top shooter in the unit is awarded the Commanding Officer's Cup. Presently it is held by Sgt Patrick E. Pennell, who scored 237 over the "B" Course. However, this came very close to being an embarrassing situation. He bested Capt Smith, the commanding officer, by only one point; had he not, the officer would have been in the unlikely position of winning his own presentation.

Despite the fact that the unit draws its strength from three states, and members often must face floods to attend drills, the overall yearly attendance averages above 90 percent, while that at annual field training normally hits 95 percent.

At present, 41 of the 96 enlisted men carried on the roster are graduates of the six-months Reserve training program who returned to their parent unit following recruit training at San Diego and advanced infantry training at Camp Pendleton.

The unit's quota for "six-monthers" this year was 23, which was met. Officers credit the interest shown by teenagers to the constant and continual community program that is placed before the local citizens.

For example, each Marine Corps Birthday, all of Fort Smith becomes Marine Reserve-conscious as the members carry out the backbreaking task of dismantling the small-bore range and



turning it into a mammoth ballroom. The pit becomes an orchestra pit.

One strange facet concerning the unit is the number of relatives who appear on the rolls. Included are PFCs Joe D. and Jay R. Fenwick, identical twins assigned to the weapons platoon; Cpl Jimmy L. Fraker, and his brother PFC Claude D. Fraker, whom he enlisted; LCpl William M. Israel, who was meritoriously promoted to his present pay grade, and his cousin, PFC Roger D. Israel, both squad leaders.

PFC James O. Moore, an air condi-

tioning service representative, has two cousins, PFCs Baz J. and Charlie R. Copher in the unit with him, while PFCs James E. West and Wayman O. Hiram also are cousins.

It's a happy family—and the morale of the unit is correspondingly high. The 92d Rifle Company is so well thought of throughout the state of Arkansas that it recently was presented a State Flag by the governor. This emblem flies with the Flag of the United States and the Marine Corps colors wherever these Marines may go.

END

# 3d QUARTER • NINTH ANNUAL • EAST COAST

Prepared by Cpl Robert L. Oberla



## HIGH RIFLE

Winchester Rifle, Gold Medal  
and \$40.00

**GySgt Conrad T. Johnson—239**  
MB, NAS, Patuxent River

# LEATHERNECK RIFLE AWARDS



## SECOND PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Silver Medal  
and \$35.00

**Sgt Clarence Johnson—239**  
MB, NAS, Sanford



## THIRD PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Bronze Medal  
and \$30.00

**PFC Ritzi R. Franchi—239**  
MB, USNB, Brooklyn

HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER AWARDS IN THE THIRD QUARTER

## LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION

ALL WINNERS OF CASH AWARDS WILL ALSO RECEIVE  
A LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE

### DIVISION "A"

238 GySgt Roger E. Knowles  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

238 SSgt Frank R. Dipolito  
MCSC, Albany

238 GySgt Richard W. Schulz  
MCS, Quantico

237 SSgt William M. Love  
MB, USNB, Brooklyn

237 GySgt Francis H. Killeen  
MB, USNB, Brooklyn

237 GySgt Clarence "W" Nowden  
MCS, Quantico

236 GySgt Harvey L. Lambka  
MCRS, Baltimore

236 SSgt Ralph McNeil  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

### DIVISION "B"

238 Cpl Olin G. Gould  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

236 Sgt Clarence H. Olds  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

236 Sgt Lewis A. Rigdon Jr.  
MCRDep, PI

235 LCpl Frank R. Emmons  
MB, NSA, Fort Meade

234 Sgt Thomas E. Johnson  
MB, NSA, Fort Meade

234 Sgt Constantinos Amanatidis  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

234 Cpl Robert J. Thorpe  
HqBn, HQMC

233 LCpl Clifford J. Peach  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

### DIVISION "C"

236 PFC Murray R. Cotton  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

235 PFC Frank J. Breitenstein  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

232 PFC Paul E. Parrish  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

232 PFC James W. Montgomery  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

232 PFC Andre R. Laverdiere  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

232 PFC Robert L. Hunt  
ForTrps, CamLej

231 PFC Henry S. Brezillac  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

231 Pvt Louis Chiavetta  
MB, USNB, Brooklyn

### DIVISION "D"

237 Pvt Myron Wasiuka  
MCRDep, PI

234 Pvt Donald R. Ferris  
MCRDep, PI

231 Pvt Larry L. Keim  
MCRDep, PI

231 Pvt Walter J. Hewitt  
MCRDep, PI

231 Pvt William E. Lavelle  
MCRDep, PI

231 Pvt William C. Gatrell  
MCRDep, PI

230 Pvt William L. Bruce  
MCRDep, PI

230 Pvt Duncan R. Peddle  
MCRDep, PI

### WINNERS OF GOLD MEDAL AND \$25.00 IN CASH

### WINNERS OF SILVER MEDAL AND \$20.00 IN CASH

### WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$15.00 IN CASH

### WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$10.00 IN CASH

### LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE

236 Sgt Robert E. Graves  
MCAS, Cherry Pt

235 Sgt Raleigh B. Westbrook  
MCSC, Albany

235 GySgt Leon Lambert  
HqBn, HQMC

235 SSgt Joseph N. Boyle  
ForTrps, CamLej

235 SSgt Earl P. Akers  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

235 SSgt Oscar L. Montgomery  
ForTrps, CamLej

234 SSgt Frederick J. Blenis  
MB, NAS, Lakehurst

234 SSgt Casper P. Digirolamo  
ForTrps, CamLej

234 MSgt Leroy Wallace  
MCB, CamLej

234 Sgt Daniel T. Joyce  
MB, USNB, Brooklyn

233 SSgt William W. Hunter  
MCS, Quantico

233 SSgt Eugene A. Mavis  
1st, Springfield, Mass.

233 LCpl Joseph Beckhardt  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

233 Sgt John R. Glassmire  
MCAF, New River

233 Cpl Carl C. Dean  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

232 Cpl Ernest L. Vrana  
MB, USNB, Brooklyn

232 Sgt Lester E. Mashburn  
MCB, CamLej

232 Sgt Harry R. Lewis  
MCB, CamLej

232 Sgt Howard W. Burt, Jr.  
USS POCONO

232 LCpl Roger S. Stilaire  
MCB, CamLej

231 LCpl William J. Ellithorpe  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

231 LCpl Ray C. Harris  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

231 Sgt Willie L. Wiggins Jr.  
MCB, CamLej

231 Sgt Harold B. Green  
ForTrps, CamLej

230 PFC Joseph M. Falcone  
MB, USNB, Brooklyn

230 PFC Eric E. Vetter  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

230 PFC Jerry L. Salsgiver  
MB, USNB, Brooklyn

230 PFC Rolland L. Hines  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

230 Pvt Phillip B. Bell  
2dMarDiv, CamLej

228 Pvt Gary L. Hill  
MB, USNB, Brooklyn

228 PFC Thomas J. Rogers  
MCB, CamLej

226 PFC James C. Livesay  
MB, USNB, Brooklyn

226 PFC Richard A. Isacs  
MB, NSA, Fort Meade

226 PFC Stanley L. Haught  
ForTrps, CamLej

225 PFC Michael A. Gamma  
MB, USNB, Brooklyn

230 Pvt Warren J. McGuire  
MCRDep, PI

230 Pvt William D. Richards  
MCRDep, PI

229 Pvt Robert R. McThomas  
MCRDep, PI

229 Pvt Frank W. Grotchel  
MCRDep, PI

229 Pvt James V. Matruski  
MCRDep, PI

229 Pvt Peter C. Formax  
MCRDep, PI

229 Pvt Arne D. Pedersen  
MCRDep, PI

229 Pvt Charles B. Hall  
MCRDep, PI

228 Pvt Donald M. Gouvala  
MCRDep, PI

228 Pvt Richard H. Farrell Jr.  
MCRDep, PI

228 Pvt Robert E. Parker  
MCRDep, PI

227 Pvt Terry S. Jacobs  
MCRDep, PI





# LEATHERNECK RIFLE AWARDS

## HIGH RIFLE

Winchester Rifle, Gold Medal  
and \$40.00

**SSgt Norman O. Triplett—242**  
1stMarDiv, CamPen



## SECOND PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Silver Medal  
and \$35.00

**Cpl Richard D. Furgeson—239**  
1stMarDiv, CamPen



## THIRD PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Bronze Medal  
and \$30.00

**SSgt George J. Nichols—239**  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

# HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER AWARDS IN THE THIRD QUARTER LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION

ALL WINNERS OF CASH AWARDS WILL ALSO RECEIVE  
A LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE

### DIVISION "A"

239 SSgt Keith W. Schmidt  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

239 SSgt Duane K. Felckert  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

237 SSgt William B. Harley  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

237 MSgt Richard C. Sachs  
ForTrps, 29 Palms

236 GySgt Charles L. Hampson  
MCSC, Barstow

235 GySgt Elton O. Henry  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

235 SSgt Barry E. Fellingner  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO SanF

235 GySgt Art R. Littlefield  
MCRDep, SanD

### DIVISION "B"

238 LCpl Jerome P. Chismar  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

238 LCpl Robert L. Cotton  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

237 Cpl Jack E. Yocum  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

236 Sgt James L. Wecker  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO SanF

236 Cpl Richard D. Smith  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

236 LCpl Marvin E. Nelson  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

236 LCpl Joseph R. Milbauer  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO SanF

236 Sgt Newel W. Kemp  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

### DIVISION "C"

239 PFC Gus H. Davis  
MB, NAS, Oak Harbor

236 PFC Joe C. Ward  
MCB, CamPen

236 Pvt Mickey L. Landrum  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO SanF

235 PFC David R. Gamez  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

234 PFC Craig Ross  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO SanF

234 PFC Jose Benavides  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO SanF

234 PFC William H. Thompson  
MB, SFNS, Hunter Pt

233 PFC Terry L. Lowe  
USS Los Angeles

### DIVISION "D"

235 Pvt Charles F. Jetton  
MCRDep, SanD

235 Pvt Michael F. Myers  
MCRDep, SanD

233 Pvt Frank H. Worden  
MCRDep, SanD

232 Pvt Thomas A. Niemi  
MCRDep, SanD

232 Pvt Harvey E. Munsch  
MCRDep, SanD

231 Pvt Darrell E. Overfield  
MCRDep, SanD

231 Pvt Gary L. Carlson  
MCRDep, SanD

231 Pvt Keith W. Harris  
MCRDep, SanD

### WINNERS OF GOLD MEDAL AND \$25.00 IN CASH

### WINNERS OF SILVER MEDAL AND \$20.00 IN CASH

### WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$15.00 IN CASH

### WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$10.00 IN CASH

### LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE

235 Sgt Robert C. Hunt  
FMF, Pac

235 SSgt Richard J. Geller  
USS BON HOMME RICHARD

234 GySgt James E. Thomas  
MB, NAS, Oak Harbor

234 SSgt Maurice Mitcham  
MCRDep, SanD

233 Sgt Coleman P. Crystal  
MCSC, Barstow

233 SSgt William M. Humphreys  
MCSC, Barstow

233 Sgt Richard A. Frakes  
MCB, CamPen

233 GySgt Weldon L. Gregg  
MCB, CamPen

232 SSgt Donald L. Barnett  
MCB, CamPen

232 SSgt Donald E. Doucette  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

232 Sgt James F. Grush  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO, SanF

231 SSgt Thomas D. Phelan Jr.  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

236 LCpl Douglas C. Hammons  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

235 LCpl James C. Anderson  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

235 LCpl Robert O. Shaw  
MCRDep, SanD

235 LCpl Carl E. Wendorf  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

235 Sgt William L. Ridge  
MB, NAS, Alameda

235 Cpl Thomas A. Binford Jr.  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

234 Sgt Edwardo Quintela  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

234 Sgt Ronney R. Edmonds  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

234 Cpl Gerald E. Asay  
ForTrps, 29 Palms

233 Sgt Carl W. Cuzick  
ForTrps, 29 Palms

233 LCpl Leo E. Ingraham Jr.  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

233 Cpl Thomas B. Wallters  
ForTrps, 29 Palms

232 Pvt Raymond J. Kessler  
1stMarDiv, CamPen

232 Pvt George F. Marchetti  
MB, NAS, Alameda

231 PFC Thomas H. Sikes  
MB, NAD, Navy #66

231 PFC Stanley G. Hohman  
MB, NAS, Moffett Field

230 PFC Charles A. Metzger III  
3dMarDiv, c/o FPO, SanF

229 PFC Dale E. Lairmore Jr.  
MB, NAD, Concord

228 PFC Ricardo Williams  
MCRDep, SanD

224 PFC Leonard A. Los  
MB, NAD, Concord

231 Pvt James L. Boatwright  
MCRDep, SanD

231 Pvt Bobby G. Terrel  
MCRDep, SanD

231 Pvt James J. Duncan  
MCRDep, SanD

231 Pvt Charles T. Montgomery  
MCRDep, SanD

230 Pvt Christopher M. Trueblood  
MCRDep, SanD

230 Pvt Henry H. Janin  
MCRDep, SanD

230 Pvt Gerald F. Kuhn  
MCRDep, SanD

230 Pvt Herman D. Starns  
MCRDep, SanD

230 Pvt Gary K. Scott  
MCRDep, SanD

230 Pvt Paul M. Boswell  
MCRDep, SanD

230 Pvt Joseph L. Bondioli  
MCRDep, SanD

230 Pvt Kenneth H. Bishop  
MCRDep, SanD

# We-the Marines

Edited by  
GySgt Mel Jones



Look-alike twin Pmts Pamela and Sonja Greene caused "which is which" looks when they reported

to Camp Lejeune. They are the Corps' only WM twins. Pamela is the sister at far left—we believe

*Photo by Sgt J. H. Webster, Jr.*

## Twins Here and There

Apparently, the Fall of 1960 was the twin season at various Corps stations.

At El Toro, a pair of gunnery sergeants are confusing the mechanics of VMF(AW)-513. Identical twins, Ronald and Donald Camper, work in the same shop, a trend they first established by enlisting together in 1948. For more than six years they served side by side, then were separated for one tour, only to be reunited again at El Toro.

At Memphis, Tenn., twin PFCs Terry and Jerry German set high scholastic standings. Jerry graduated first in his Aviation Fire Control class. Right be-

hind him with the second highest mark was brother Terry. Prior to that, both had graduated from the Avionics Fundamentals course with identical averages of 92.

And, at Camp Lejeune, the Corps' only Women Marine twins have reported for duty. Privates Pamela and Sonja Greene, who look enough alike to successfully switch dates, have already picked up un-twin-like nicknames: "Salt" for Sonja and "Pepper" for Pamela.

ISOs  
MCAS, El Toro  
MAD, Memphis  
MCB, Camp Lejeune

## Battle Standard

A battle flag designed and carried into combat by "E" Co., 2d Bn., Seventh Marines, has been returned after seven years.

After being carried into combat in Korea, the flag was presented to then-lieutenant Douglas Wagner when he rotated back to the States in 1953.

Now a captain, the officer carried the standard with him for seven years before he had a chance to return it to "Echo" Company at Camp Schwab, Okinawa.

SSgt Dick Albright  
ISO  
3d MarDiv



## More DI Training

Parris Island's DI school has added three weeks to its curriculum, bringing the total schedule of study up to eight weeks.

The new phase of training emphasizes that the students maintain close contact with recruit platoons while still in DI school. Accordingly, students are assigned as junior drill instructors with recruit platoons for two weeks before graduating from DI school.

SSgt Al Steele  
ISO  
MCRD, Parris Island

## Flood Rescue

What started as a training exercise ended with Sgt Millard Green being recommended for the Republic of Philippines' fourth highest military award, the Legion of Honor.

Sgt Green was on a training exercise with the 3d Recon Bn. when torrential rains flooded nearby villages. Manning their rubber boats, the Marines helped evacuate families to high ground.

The home of Benigne Dantang, however, was in the center of the flooded area where the current was strongest. Repeated attempts to rescue Dantang, his wife and six children, with rubber boats failed.

The family had not eaten for three days and their home had been dangerously weakened by the raging waters.

Finally, a Philippine 'copter was as-



Official USMC Photo

"Seems rugged, but how do you ride it?" could be the interpretation of "Lady's" look. Lady and 1stSgt Lappart were at Colorado fair

signed to rescue the Dantangs. Sgt Green volunteered to help with the airlift.

Because of tall trees around the house, the helicopter was forced to hover more than 75 feet over the building. Lowered by a cable, the Marine kicked in the thatch roof and began lifting the family out. He made eight trips from roof to 'copter.

Minutes after the last Dantang left the house, it crumbled into the muddy water.

SSgt Dick Albright  
ISO  
3d MarDiv

## Massive Mileage

A Marine transport squadron can pile up an awesome statistics table while winning a safety award.

VMF-352, at El Toro, was recently awarded an aviation safety citation by the Chief of Naval Operations. During the year covered by the award, the squadron:

Compiled 14,692 flight hours.  
Carried 26,160 passengers.  
Totaled 3,360,000 ton miles.  
Flew 19,800,000,000 passenger miles.  
Stretched out, this figure equals 792,000 times around the earth!

GySgt R. G. McEwen  
ISO  
AirFMFPac, 3dMAW

## Reynolds of Malaya

A First Division lance corporal has received a medal for combat action he saw in Malaya as a lieutenant.

LCpl Julian Reynolds, as a British

subject, was a lieutenant platoon commander with the Colonial Police for three years. During that time he fought against terrorists and rioters in Malaya, earning the General Service Medal.

In 1958, Reynolds decided to visit the States and ended up enlisting in the Corps.

He received the medal at Camp Pendleton.

ISO  
1st MarDiv

## Taking No Chances

Returning from a Med cruise, 11 men from "C" Company, 1st Bn., Sixth Marines, extended their leave period for five days by recruiting enlistees.

One of the Marines, however, may have had a reason other than an extended leave for his choice of applicant.

He talked his fiance's ex-boyfriend into enlisting.

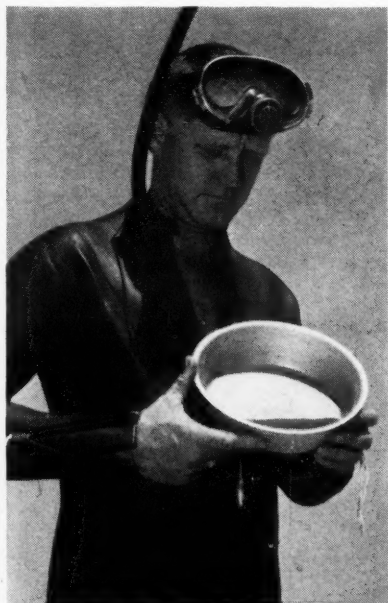
SSgt Al Braley  
ISO  
2d MarDiv

## Top Recruit

There are five awards available to recruits graduating from Parris Island. Many Marines have won two or three, but PFC Myron Wasiuta won them all.

When he graduated, Wasiuta had earned the American Spirit Honor Medal, the Outstanding Member (of his platoon) award, *Leatherneck Magazine's* Dress Blues, the High Shooter (platoon) mark and a meritorious promotion to PFC.

Cpl Frank Evans  
ISO  
MCRD, Parris Island



Official USMC Photo

GySgt M. E. Kizer has added something new to gold-panning. He skin-dives to stream bottoms

## Golf Champs

Three San Diego PFCs swept the Sixth Annual All-Marine Golf Championships at Parris Island.

PFC Jerry Harmon clubbed to top spot with a 287, followed by PFC Ross Gatzert (291) and PFC Phil Rodgers (293). They played in the Open Division of the 72-hole tournament. All are from MCRD, San Diego.

Parris Island's Navy Commander Cecil Parrish won the Senior Division while Major Doris Kleberger, 5th MCR&RD, retained her All-Marine title for the Women's Division.

Cpl Jack Daley  
ISO  
MCRD, Parris Island

## Up in Air

Second Lieutenant John Shields, a 'copter pilot at MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif., flew—in one month—the equivalent of two round trips to the East Coast . . . but he never got beyond Arizona.

Averaging almost four hours a day in the cockpit, the pilot logged 103 hours for the month. The average flying time per pilot is 36 hours.

Practically all the flights were in the vicinity of the Facility, although one hop took him to Yuma, Ariz.

"I just like to fly helicopters," he nonchalantly explained.

ISO  
El Toro



Official USMC Photo  
2dLt J. Shields needed a pillow after flying 103 hours in August

## Distress Call

Traveling by air, water and overland, a Camp Lejeune hospital corpsman finally managed to get his patient to a hospital.

Corpsman John C. Nunes, Jr., was dispatched from Lejeune in answer to an emergency call from a merchant ship at sea. One of the ship's sailors was bleeding internally and needed a transfusion immediately.

Nunes first hopped into a helicopter, which was forced back to the Carolina coast because of bad weather. He then transferred to a Coast Guard cutter.

When he reached the merchant ship, Nunes administered blood to the patient, then transferred him to the cutter. An ambulance waiting at dockside at Atlantic Beach, N. C., completed the mission to Cherry Point's hospital.

ISO  
MCB, Camp Lejeune

## Sky-diver-ess

Clerical work at Lejeune's Base Materiel Battalion became sort of routine, so PFC Raquel Galvan took up a hobby. She became the base's first Woman Marine sky-diver.

With no prior parachuting experience, PFC Galvan trained, then qualified for the Lejeune jumping club. She made her first leap from 2700 feet without hesitation, then observed:

"It's cute."

ISO  
MCB, Camp Lejeune

## Changee-Changee

When Brigadier General Frederick E. Leek was named assistant commander

of the First Division last Fall, he became the second aviation general to assume a ground unit command this year.

The first was Major General Thomas G. Ennis, who became CG of Parris Island last Summer.

The assignments are in accordance with the Commandant's policy of appointing naval aviation and supply general officers to a wider variety of duties.

DivInfo  
HQMC

## Long Way Around

Most any new recruit at Parris Island would switch circumstances with GySgt Clifford Combs. He was ordered to the Island for boot camp in 1940. He got there 20 years later.

GySgt Combs originally got as far as Yemassee, then a hurricane mauled PI, so the sergeant ended up at Quantico where 18 recruit platoons were trained in 1940.

He finally reported to the Island this year . . . where he is now manager of the Exchange's main store.

LCpl Tom Mason  
ISO  
MCRD, Parris Island

## Med Chief of Staff

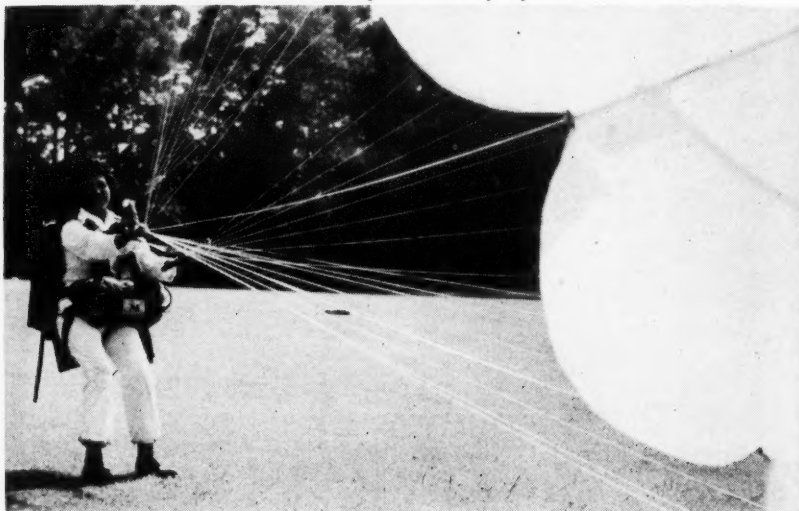
Brigadier General William Van Ryzin has assumed duties as Chief of Staff for the Commander in Chief, U. S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean (CINCNELM).

BGen Van Ryzin formerly served with G-3, HQMC. His new office is in London, England.

Office of Public Affairs  
DOD

Official USMC Photo

After qualifying as Camp Lejeune's first Woman Marine sky-diver, PFC Raquel Galvan summed up her first jump reaction: "It's cute."



## The Craven Coincidence

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Allen Craven has been assigned to Parris Island's 1st Recruit Bn. as the unit's chaplain, rounding out a 12-year cycle of coincidences.

Coincidence Number One: Chaplain Craven was a chaplain at PI while Chaplain Craven was a recruit.

In 1948, Allen Craven was a Marine attending boot camp. His brother, Commander John Craven, was a chaplain at the recruit depot at the same time. After his Corps tour, Allen attended a seminary, then joined the Navy's Chaplain Corps. John, meanwhile, went to Korea with the First Division, adding battle stars to a record started at Saipan, Tinian and Okinawa, where he was a chaplain with the Fourth Division. Today, John is stationed at Quantico.

Coincidence Number Two: John Craven was also a Marine. He went through recruit training at PI in 1932, then served two years before being discharged to become a theological student.

Coincidence Number Three: Allen Craven reported to PI as a chaplain exactly 12 years to the day after stepping off the train as a recruit.

LCpl Tom Mason  
ISO

MCRDep, Parris Island

## The Birdied Bogie

Golfers are used to some throat-clearing tales when they assemble in the clubhouse, but the one Colonel John Saxten told was downright confusing.

He got a birdie and a bogie on the same hole.

Explanation: The colonel teed off on Quantico's first fairway. Airborne, his ball traffic-jammed with a bird, dropping both ball and bird. The colonel then went on to "birdie-bogie" the hole.

SSgt W. I. Gilliland  
ISO  
MCS, Quantico

## 'Coptered Bullpup

The radio-controlled, close-support missile, Bullpup, has been successfully launched from Marine helicopters, according to a Navy announcement.

Previously fired from jet aircraft, Bullpup was tested at the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River. The missile was launched from an HUS-1 'copter hovering at 1500 feet.

Helicopter pilots reported no stability problems when the bird was fired.

Office of Public Affairs  
DOD

END

## AUGUST CRAZY CAPTION WINNER

Submitted by  
Sgt Howard K. Welch  
Marine Corps Recruiting Office  
P. O. Building  
Sandusky, Ohio

"When I told Charlie, for once I wasn't taking the old bag, I didn't mean you, Dear."



Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before February 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the March, 1961 issue.



NAME .....

ADDRESS IN FULL .....

1260



# **IF I WERE COMMANDANT**

*Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 300 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number. Letters cannot be acknowledged or returned.*

By order of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, all the letters on these pages will be screened by the Policy Analysis Division, and staff action will be initiated on those of possible merit.

In cases where ideas or material have obvious merit and reflect real effort, the cognizant agency will prepare an appropriate personal letter to the contributor or correspondent.

garding all pay grades are set forth in U. S. Navy Uniform Regulations, 1959, Chapter 6, Paragraph 0654.4 and Chapter 7, Paragraph 0766.1. This distinction is significant of all that is greatly respected by the officers and men with whom he serves.

With consideration toward economy, I would:

1. Authorize design of a new Good Conduct ribbon with a new medal pendant.

2. Affect a change in color and/or design of the present Good Conduct ribbon without change to the medal pendant.

3. Authorize a gold "E" (5/16") to be worn on present Good Conduct ribbon.

It is my opinion that such recognition would be warmly received by those Marines who are now eligible, and serve as an incentive to those working toward this point in their career.

GySgt Richard H. Pfingst  
625716

Dear Sir:

The following item is submitted for consideration in your "If I were Commandant" article.

Chapter 4 of the PRAM clearly states that in the Service Record Book, the document side of the cover is provided for inserting documents, official letters, forms, etc., which apply to the individual and which should be made part of his official record and further that it is not to be used as a catchall for extra copies of *transfer orders*, local command memoranda or work sheets, or other papers which do not affect the individual's permanent record.

This is necessary in order to reduce

the amount of documents in the Service Record Book, but upon transfer of a Marine, it is merely a manner of assistance that the transferring organization place a copy of the transfer order on the document side of the Service Record Book. Upon receipt of the book at the new organization, the first thing done is to destroy this transfer order.

Numerous times, upon reporting to his new duty station, a Marine reports that he has lost his original orders and perhaps, all copies. This creates a problem when he tries to make claim for his travel or liquidate his Travel Advance. Since cancellation of Volume III, Marine Corps Manual, a certificate of the member and his commanding officer are no longer used. At the present time, regulations authorize the disbursing officer to reimburse a member for his travel with only copies of his orders if he had received a Travel Advance, otherwise, the member must submit claim to HQMC using *copies* of his orders. Consequently, if the member had lost all of his orders, the only step that can be taken is to request them from his old duty station. This places a burden on the company or squadron offices and the disbursing personnel as well.

Therefore, If I were Commandant, I would initiate changes in the PRAM to read as follows:

- (1) Upon transfer, a copy of the member's transferring order will be placed on the document side of the Service Record Book.

- (2) The member's new organization will not destroy this order until 60 days have elapsed after the date of joining.

By allowing a short period of time

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would adopt a uniform regulation similar to one currently used in the U. S. Navy and Coast Guard—a distinguishing symbol worn by any individual who has served a minimum of 12 consecutive years of active duty with an outstanding conduct record. An enlisted member of these organizations, with such achievement in length of service and conduct, is authorized to wear rank insignia of a different color. The most familiar example is probably the gold rating badge and service stripes worn on the winter uniform by a Navy chief petty officer. Details re-

for this order to remain in the Service Record Book, it would aid in the member being reimbursed for his travel in a shorter period of time.

The time limit of 60 days seems reasonable inasmuch as current regulations direct liquidation of his travel no later than 15 days after reporting and very rarely, I think, you will find that claim for travel is submitted after 30 days. This allows a Marine an additional 30 days.

MSgt Joseph C. Galbraith  
594402

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would direct that Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, audit Annual Retirement Credit Reports (submitted for Reservists), and that they be checked for signature and correctness prior to being placed in the jacket of the person concerned. Those forms found to be incorrect and/or lacking a signature by the commanding officer, should be returned to the unit concerned for correction and then be returned to HQMC.

Reason for the above is given by hypothetical example in the following. MSgt Jones has completed 21 years of satisfactory service in the Reserve Corps. He has dedicated vacation periods to attending Annual Field Training each year and has performed all duties in an excellent manner and, too, has attended 98% of all scheduled drills. Involved in an accident, Jones can no longer qualify for membership in the Reserve Corps, so submits his request for retirement. However, it is found that two Annual Retirement Credit Reports lack the signature of the commanding officer. Based upon the two reports not acceptable to HQMC, Jones is not eligible for retirement, despite having performed all required duties, etc., in a manner creditable to the Marine Corps.

MSgt Harry W. Pinto  
238434

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would direct that certain *Leatherneck Magazine* articles, of particular interest to the Recruiting Service be reprinted and furnished to all recruiting facilities, including the sub-station level.

At this sub-station, we have used *Leatherneck Magazine* to great advantage for "closing the sale" and/or convincing young men that the Ma-

rine Corps is the Armed Service best suited to them as a career, or for fulfilling their military obligation. We have come to depend upon *Leatherneck* more or less as a "crutch" in selling a particularly desirable applicant who would have otherwise enlisted in another service.

The question most often asked is, "How does the Marine Corps classify recruits as to job, etc?" With many applicants, our word description is sufficient to satisfy their curiosity but the great percentage are not satisfied with this substitute. *Leatherneck* has been an invaluable aid in substantiating what the recruiter tells the applicant.

In a previous issue of *Leatherneck*, an article appeared concerning the Classification and Assignment Section at the MCRDep, San Diego. Another article which appeared recently was titled "Physically Fit." Articles of this type, if reprinted and furnished to the Recruiting Service, would be of considerable aid to the recruiter in



presenting a clearer picture of recruit training to the parents as well as to the applicant.

GySgt Glenn E. Merritt  
657012

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would have a Marine Corps publication or order issued which would set forth the procedures for applying for concurrent travel of dependents to overseas areas where dependents are authorized. At the present time there is not sufficient information available. MCO 1320.6 mentions that area

clearance is required, however, no mention is made as to how it will be obtained. I am sure many Marines have experienced the situation that upon receipt of orders overseas they go to battalion headquarters to get the "scoop" on dependents accompanying them with concurrent travel, and no one knows. Upon referral to higher headquarters, the same thing exists. No one knows what to do. If there were a specific order or publication in effect, it could be referenced on the MCSO or authority which directed the transfer of the Marine and would be readily available at all command levels. It could include requirements for area clearance, passports and visas, immunizations, and instructions on how to obtain such. This order could be basically set up by having each overseas command, where dependents are authorized, submit to HQMC an SOP for obtaining concurrent travel of dependents. This would list: Area Commander to apply to for area clearance, approximate

wait for housing, and other necessary details required. The order could be kept current by a requirement for these activities to report changes to HQMC as they occurred.

I am sure that this would be a great service to Marines who are authorized and desire to have their dependents accompany them to overseas areas and would, in the long run, reduce paper work for requests for area clearance, etc., as there would be an SOP established which would be up to date, and available at all command levels.

SSgt George L. Hunt, Jr.  
1217766

# In Reserve



Edited by SSgt Thurlow D. Ellis



Members of VTU 1-26, Boston, Mass., are proud of the trophies they won during the 1960 USMCR

National Gallery Rifle Matches. The Reserve unit has taken the national crown twice in succession

*Official USMC Photo*

## Distance Traveler

Sgt John S. Nawoichyk recently missed a roll call when his Marine Air Reserve unit met for its monthly drill at the South Weymouth Naval Air Station in Massachusetts. When he reported to Marine Attack Squadron 217's sergeant major, however, he had a good excuse for being one hour late.

Each month, Sgt Nawoichyk travels from his home at Horne Tooke Road, Palisades, N. Y., to the New England Air Station to attend the Saturday and Sunday meetings of his squadron. Since the Reservist is employed by Pan-American World Airways in New York City, the airline affords him the opportunity of traveling to and from Boston aboard its planes.

The tardy sergeant explained to the sergeant major that he had left New

York's Idlewild Airport more than 17 hours previously. His superior found this a little hard to believe, however, since the regular flight time is approximately one hour to Boston's Logan International Airport.

But, Nawoichyk assured the sergeant major, the trip he had just completed was a bit unusual. He had left Idlewild at 3 p.m., Friday, aboard an airliner scheduled to land one hour later at Boston. Because of storm conditions over Boston, the plane changed its flight plan after circling the city for almost an hour, and headed for Gander, Newfoundland, a refueling stop for overseas flights to Shannon, Ireland. Nawoichyk got off at Gander and booked passage back to Boston, this time aboard a plane which was coming in from London. At 8:30 p.m., he was airborne again—and he still had plenty of time

to make his unit's muster. At the end of the flight, Nawoichyk stepped off the plane, only to find himself back where he had started from eight hours previously. The aircraft had been unable to land at Boston because the weather was still bad!

Still determined to reach Boston one way or the other, Sgt Nawoichyk caught a bus for Grand Central Station and boarded a train. His problem had been solved—he thought. Switch trouble developed on the tracks, and there was a two-hour delay before the train pulled out of New York!

When the squadron Reservists fell out for muster at 8 a.m. on Saturday, Nawoichyk was just arriving at the Boston Depot.

Having traveled by plane, bus and train, the Marine's journey was completed only after he contacted his aunt



in South Boston and asked for auto transportation to the NAS.

Following Nawoichyk's explanation for his tardiness the sergeant major noted on the muster report, "Excuse Granted."

SSgt Don Summerford  
ISO, MARTD, MARTC, NAS  
South Weymouth, Mass.

## Return to P. I.

"After almost 40 years of close association with the Marine Corps, I can see few changes in recruit training methods other than those normal ones that are made by the evolution of time."

That's the way MSgt John B. Reino saw it when he visited the east coast Marine Corps Recruit Depot for the first time since he completed boot camp in November, 1920.

"Radical changes in recruit training are not necessary," he stated. "The reason for boot camp is to introduce young men to the military and to instill discipline in them. This is the same as it has always been and the way it should continue."

MSgt Reino returned to PI while on a Reserve training stint at nearby MCAS, Beaufort, S. C., with the Marine Air Reserve Attack Squadron (VMA)-322, South Weymouth, Mass. He is serving as squadron sergeant major.

During his first enlistment in the post World War I disarmament era, he recalls that, "The Armed Forces were so small then, you rarely saw a uniformed man other than on a military installation. We had no large Marine Corps bases then. Most Marines were

on sea-going duty or security duty with various Naval yards.

His first tour of duty after leaving Parris Island was at the U. S. Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where he was responsible for maintenance and coaching at the rifle range. At that time the "Gitmo" range was the largest in the world.

The remainder of his first tour was served at Marine detachments at Charlestown, (Boston) Mass., and Hampton Roads, Va., Navy yards.

Following his discharge in 1924, Reino joined the USMCR, but saw no active service, other than Summer training periods, until he was called to active duty in World War II. He served with Marine Air Group-42 in California, and later in the Okinawa campaign.

He then went Reserve again after the Japanese surrender, and joined Marine Fighter Squadron (VMF)-235, South Weymouth. Reino remained there until the unit was called to active duty at the onset of the Korean Conflict. Release from active duty in 1952, he joined the newly activated VMA-322, and has remained with the unit since.

MSgt Reino's son, John, is a corporal, and an aviation electronics man with the unit.

In civilian life, MSgt Reino is a government jet engine inspector at the General Electric Company's West Lynn, Mass., plant.

Cpl Frank Evans  
ISO, MCRDep  
Parris Island, S. C.

## Long Distance Haul

Not to be outdone by other Marine Reserve units traveling via motor

march to field training sites, the 6th Truck Company, USMCR, Sacramento, Calif., successfully completed a 1006-mile round-trip haul.

Departing Sacramento, the company followed a pre-arranged route to 29 Palms, Calif. Captain G. M. Crall, Commanding Officer of the unit, remarked, "The results of home armory training were certainly obvious. The company convoyed to Camp Pendleton in 1959, and the improvements shown by all hands were tremendous."

Captain S. G. Tribe, Jr., Inspector-Instructor, was also enthusiastic about the performance of the unit. He was particularly impressed by the maintenance section with the trail party.

"Minor problems were quickly solved and repairs were made immediately," Capt Tribe said. "The cooperation shown between driver and mechanic in preventive maintenance would be the envy of any FMF truck commander," he continued.

The company marched in two serials with a total of 20 vehicles. They rendezvoused with refueling vehicles at the 4th 155-mm. Gun Battery's training center, Bakersfield.

Unit officers and NCOs prepared march graphs and logs of the trip, and were understandably pleased with themselves when the convoy arrived at its destination only minutes off schedule.

Looking toward the future, the 6th would be happy to transport other units to their field training sites in 1961. According to the CO, "We've got the troop space; let's use it."

A. J. Corrigan, Jr.,  
6th Truck Co., USMCR  
Sacramento, Calif.

END



Official USMC Photo  
LtGen Wallace Greene, Jr.,  
received a model of the GV-1  
from Maj R. Wilcox, president  
of Atlanta's MCROA Chapter



Official USMC Photo  
SgtMaj G. S. Cram, I-1 staff, 2d Comm. Support Bn., Chicago, Ill.,  
displayed "tools of the trade," presented to him as a gag by his unit

# Transfers



Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations.

This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps.

This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

## SgtMaj

CRONE, J R (9999) 2dMAW to MARTC NAS Glen  
FLEMING, J H (9999) 3dMAW to ForTrps 29 Palms  
JOYNER, O B (9999) NAD Fallbrook to MCB CamPen  
PEARCY JR, W J (9999) 10thRRCo to MCB CamLej  
WHALEN, J P (9999) 73dRRCo to MCSC Barstow

## 1stSgt

BALDRIDGE, G D (0398) FMFLant to 28thRRCo  
BRESETE, J E (0398) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMarDiv  
CARROLL, J M (0398) 3dMarDiv to 10thRRCo  
DANIEL, J L (0398) 12thRRCo to 1stMarDiv  
FARINA, M C (0398) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej  
FLYNN, J P (0398) MCB CamPen to USS Estes  
HEAP, V (0398) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMarDiv  
LANIER, W H (0398) 2dMarDiv to FMFLant  
LEGG, H D (0398) 3dMarDiv to 73dRRCo  
LENDE, N A (0398) ForTrps FMFLant to USS Galveston  
McVAY, C H (0398) USS Bon Homme Richard to NAD Fallbrook  
MOORE, J F (0398) USS Galveston to LFTULant  
PORTER, L T (0398) 3dMAW to 12thRRCo  
PORTERFIELD, F (0398) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD  
SEXTON, H E (3098) USS Rochester to ForTrps, 29 Palms  
STINECIPHER, R H (0398) USS Estes to MCB CamPen  
TRAM, A J (0398) NTC GLakes to ORSeloChgo  
VOSHALL, C L (6498) AirFMFPac to USS Bon Homme Richard  
WARD, W E (0398) ForTrps FMFPac to 1stMarDiv  
WARREN, J S (0398) 1stATCo to ForTrps CamLej

## MSgt

ADAMS, R L (6413) MCAS CherPt to 1stMAW  
AHEARN, M D (3421) MCB CamPen to MCB CamLej  
ALBERT, E E (0141) Naples to MCB CamPen  
BAILLIF, A E (6413) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
BATES, J B (6412) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
BAZZELL, C A (0369) 9th MCRD to 1stMarDiv  
BEEZLEY JR, T C (0141) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW  
BOGARD, L P (3081) MCRD SD to MCSC Barstow

BRIGHTMAN, J C (1169) 1stMarDiv to Camp Smedley D Butler  
BROWN, H R (4131) 1stMAW to MCB CamLej  
CANNON, G N (0440) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
CASPAR, G L (0141) MB WashDC to MCS Quant  
CLIDEN, E H (3049) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMAW  
COLEMAN, J B (3049) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
CRABB, S T (0369) MCRD SD to 1stMarDiv  
CRAWFORD, J W (6614) AirFMFPac to MAD NATTC Mfs  
CRUMLEY, J C (3049) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMAW  
CURREY, T D (3349) FMFPac to MCB CamPen  
DALBY, D M (0141) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW  
DESERIO, A (3051) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD  
DI SILVESTRO, V S (0161) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
DUBOSE, C A (1169) Camp Smedley D Butler to 1stMarDiv  
DUNWAY, R S (6441) MAD Mfs to 1stMAW  
DUNN, R B (3071) FMFLant to 1stMarDiv  
FALTYNSKI, J E (3371) NAS PaxRiv to 1stMAW  
FARMER, C T (3049) 1stMarDiv to 1stMAW  
FARRAR, B D (3071) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
FIDDLER, F (4312) 2dMarDiv to MCRS Minneapolis  
FISHER, J P (6761) 1stMAW to 2MAW  
GIRONE, J (4039) MCSC Albany to MCAS CherPt  
GLISCHINSKI, F A (0431) 3dMarDiv to 3dMAW  
GOLFFETTO, M A (3516) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
GORDON, W L (6621) 1stMarDiv to 1stMAW  
HAMILTON, C E (3421) 1stMAW to MCB CamPen  
HARTMAN, M I (4111) HQMC to MCRD PI  
HEARD, J M (3516) 3dMAW to 3dMAW  
HENRY JR, C J (2741) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD  
HOLLAND, W E (3049) NAS Bklyn to 2dMarDiv  
HOLLE, K R (6641) 2dMAW to 1stMarDiv  
JACKSON, J H (3061) MCB CamLej to MCAS K-Bay  
KENNEDY, M L (0141) MCS Quant to MCRD PI  
LEE, A (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCRD PI  
LUCAS, M H (0369) 2dMarDiv to 9thRRCo  
MACIAS, L P (2529) USS Taconic to 1stMAW  
MASSEY, E M (6614) 3dMAW to MAD Mfs  
McFADDEN, L D (0441) 8th MCRD to 3dMarDiv  
MOORE, A L (1419) FMFPac to MCB CamPen

MYERS, R T (6613) 2dMAW to 1stMarDiv  
NORRIS, W D (3516) ForTrps FMFPac to 3dMarDiv  
O'CONNOR, J T (0141) 2dMAW to NAS Glen  
PARKER, P C (3049) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW  
PERRY, J A (1169) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMAW  
PRICE, W H (2539) 1stMarDiv to MB NB Bklyn  
REYNOLDS, P D (0141) MCRD PI to HQMC FFT  
ROUX, L J (2336) MAG-32 to 1stMAW  
RUTT, E W (6412) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
SALEM, W (3516) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
SCHMIDT, R E (6441) MAD Mfs to 1stMAW  
SCRAPE, F E (3516) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
SEBANITS, G (0369) 4th MCRD to 3dMarDiv  
SMITH, R D (6413) MCAS CherPt to 1stMAW  
THOMPSON, J D (0369) MB Vallejo to MCAS Yuma  
TRESS, R F (0171) 6th MCRD to MCAS CherPt  
WALDEN, J T (7113) MCS Quant to 1stMAW  
WALTERS, W D (3000) MarCorSupActy Phila to 2dMarDiv

## GySgt

ALBRITTON, F L (3371) MCB CamPen to 3dMarDiv  
ANGEL, J F (0369) MCS Quant to 4th MCRD  
AZARIAN, H F (6441) MAG-32 to 1stMAW  
BAILEY, H (2131) USS Princeton to MCB 29 Palms  
BAITX, M L (3071) USS Princeton to MCAS Santa Ana  
BARKER, M C (0141) 1st MCRD to MCRD PI  
BAILLIF, E S (6413) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
BARTON, W J (3261) 1stMarDiv to USS Princeton  
BEAL, H R (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant  
BEATY, "O" "T" (3537) HQMC to MCB CamLej  
BENNET, C W (0121) HQMC to MCS Quant  
BLANCHETTE, R J (2336) 2dMAW to 3dMAW  
BLAND, R F (0369) MAD NAS Pnola to 2dMarDiv  
BOLTON, L (7113) 1stMarDiv to 3dMAW  
BRANDON, F (3049) MB NS Argentina to 29thRRCo  
BROWER, E J (3049) MAG-26 to MarCorSupActy Phila  
BROWN, E "W" (3371) MCB CamPen to ForTrps 29 Palms  
BUENFIL, G (5593) FMFPac to MCRD SD

BURKHART, C F (6727) FMFLant to 2dMAW  
CALVERT, P A (0369) 1st MCRD to 2dMarDiv  
CALVETTE, B T (3349) MCRD SD to HQMC FFT  
CARLE, G A (0141) MCRD PI to MCB CamPen  
CARSON, P S (6412) 2dMAW to MCAS El Toro  
CHAREST, N J (6761) 1stMAW to 2dMAW  
CHESLAK, J N (0141) MCRD PI to MCS Quant  
CHILTON, K E (6611) 1stMarDiv to MCAS Yuma  
CHOW, C K (3071) MCAS El Toro to USS Princeton  
COX, J R (3371) MCB CamPen to ForTrps 29 Palms  
CROWELL, H W (3071) MCS Quant to USS Boxer  
CULLEN, N J (6413) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
CUSHMAN, G E (4312) 2dMarDiv to HQMC  
DAVENPORT, C H (3049) 3dRRCo to MCSC Albany  
DAVIS SR, H N (1371) 2dMarDiv to Camp Smedley D Butler  
DAVIS, R G (6761) 1stMAW to 2dMAW  
DEEL, C L (4131) FMFPac to MCB CamLej  
DELONG, W (7041) 1stMarDiv to 3dMAW  
DRINKWINE JR, C A (3071) 1stMAW to 2dMAW  
EKMAN, R H (6413) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv  
ERAVI, H A (0369) 1stMarDiv to NS SanFran  
FIELD, L M (3211) 1stMCRD to MCB CamLej  
FISHPAW, B F (7041) MAG-32 to NAS Glen  
FLOYD JR, H A (0369) 5th MCRD to 1stMarDiv  
FOLWY, J R (0211) 1stMAW to ForTrps CamLej  
FORD JR, A H (0369) MCRD SD to NS Sangley Pt  
FORD, A L (3049) MCSC Barstow to HQMC FFT  
FOX, L M (0141) MCRD PI to MCAS El Toro  
FOX, W L (0369) 5th MCRD to 1stMarDiv  
FRANCIS, S C (3371) MCB CamPen to ForTrps 29 Palms  
FREEMAN, K E (0811) 1stMarDiv to HQMC FFT  
FROEDE JR, A (6412) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
GALLARDO, E Y (0369) MCSC Barstow to 1stMarDiv  
GAYLORD, D M (6413) 3dMAW to MCAS K-Bay  
GILES, B (3141) 6th MCRD to MCRD PI  
GILL, L W (0141) 12th MCRD to MCRD SD  
GREENAWALT, D G (6412) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
GRIFFITH, R S (3516) 2dMAW to 3dMarDiv  
GROSS, J B (0369) MB SubB Nlon to MCB CamLej  
HALL, J M (6412) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
HANSEN, J R (1316) FMFPac to FMFPac  
HEARN JR, J M (3049) MarCorSupActy Phila to 1stMAW  
HENDERSON, S J (0369) 9thRRCo to 2dMarDiv  
HOLDEN, L E (6761) 2dMAW to HQMC FFT  
HORADAN, R R (6613) 1stMarDiv to MAD Mfs  
HOWELL, W J (6413) 3dMAW to MCAS El Toro  
HYDE, J (0369) MCB CamPen to MCSC Barstow  
JASMER, G D (3371) MCSFA SFran to 1stMarDiv  
JOHNSON, D C (0369) 4th MCRD to 1stMarDiv  
KEEFER, R L (6413) MCS Quant to 1stMAW  
KRATOSKI, E L (0141) MB WashDC to HQMC FFT  
LABAT, A P (6441) MAD Mfs to 1stMAW  
LACHAPPELLE, D V (6413) MCS Quant to 1stMAW  
LA CLAIRE, J W (0141) 12th MCRD to MCB CamPen  
LAKIN, C D (0369) MCB CamLej to HQMC  
LA MARSH, L E (6161) MCRD SD to LANG, H J (4312) 2dMAW to MARTD  
MARTC NARTU NAS NorVa  
LEVALL, Y E (4312) MCAS El Toro to 12th MCRD  
LINDSTROM, G J (3421) 8th MCRD to 3dMarDiv  
LITCHFORD, F C (0369) 1stMarDiv to USS Saint Paul  
MACFARLANE, M L (6613) MAD Mfs to 1stMAW  
MALECZ, E J (0369) 9thInfBn to 2dMarDiv  
MANTHEY, A E (0369) MB Pearl to 1stMarDiv  
MCACHERN, R F (3049) 2dMAW to NAS Bklyn  
MCGEHEE, T O (0369) 12th MCRD to MCRD SD  
MCKEITHEN, C S (6413) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
MCLAUGHLIN, R K (0141) MCS Quant to MB NB Bklyn  
MESSINA JR, G E (6412) 3dMAW to NAS LosAlam  
MICHALOWSKI, A R (6412) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
MONTGOMERY, E L (1169) Camp Smedley D Butler to ForTrps CamLej  
MOORE, C G (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD

MURPHY, V L (6441) MCS Quant to 1stMAW  
NORTON, W H (6225) 2dMAW to FMF-Lant  
NADLER JR, L H (6713) 1stMarBrig to NAS Olathe Kans  
ODOR, L M (1319) MCB CamPen to Camp H M Smith  
OLSON, J A (6413) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
ORMOND, R F (3071) MCAS Beaufort to 2dMAW  
PAGE, C G (1169) FMFPac to 1stMarDiv  
PASTRO, J A (3121) MCSC Albany to 2dMAW  
PARSAGHIAN, E (3049) HQMC to 1stMAW  
PELLIZZARI, L J (0369) 1st MCRRD to MCB CamLej  
POSTELLE, G E (0848) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv  
PRESSLEY, J (0141) FMFPac to MCAS CherPt  
PRICE SR, P A (6511) 1stMarBrig to 3dMAW  
RASPOVNIK, F G (3049) 8th MCRRD to 1stMarDiv  
REIS, H H (0141) HQMC to MAG-32  
RHODES, D L (0431) USS Boxer to FMFLant to NorVa  
ROBINSON, R E (1811) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
ROEBUCK JR, T E (5547) 3dMAW to 8th & I  
RUFF, JR, C R (0441) 3dMarDiv to 1stMAW  
SHAPIRO, R A (5547) MCB 29 Palms to 8th & I  
SHEARER, W J (6413) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW  
SHIVELY, L G (1169) 1stMarDiv to 12th MCRRD  
SMITH, J F (0369) 2dMAW to 3dMarDiv  
SMITH, L E (3049) MCSC Barstow to MCRD PI FFT  
STROD, K E (0811) 1stMarDiv to HQMC FFT  
SYKES, M A (0369) 2dMarDiv to USS Shanhui-La  
TENNISON, J A (0369) 2dMarDiv to LFTULant  
THOMPSON, E (0369) MD NB Portsmouth to 1stMarDiv  
THARP, H H (6412) MCAS Yuma to 1stMarDiv  
TIMONEY, J J (0141) MCAS Yuma to MCB CamPen  
VOSNICK, S W (6441) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
WAITT, M G (6413) MCS Quant to 1stMAW  
WALKER, C H (3516) ForTrps FMF-Lant to 3dMarDiv  
WARD, D G (6413) 2dMAW to MCAS K-Bay  
WARNER, T A (3049) 1st MCRRD to 2dMarDiv  
WATERS, J (3049) 9th MCRRD to 2dMarDiv  
WATSON, D O (0141) MB NS Argentina NF to 2dMAW  
WERTS, G H (3261) USS Princeton to MCAS El Toro  
WHEELER JR, F M (6413) MCAS CherPt to 1stMAW  
WILSON, D M (3051) ForTrps FMF-Lant to HQMC FFT  
YOUNG, H W (0141) 3dMarDiv to NS SFRan

### SSgt

ALLEN, H L (0121) 1stMCRRD to MCS Quant  
ALIFF, W T (6511) MAD NATTC Jax to 3dMAW  
AMSLER, W P (6412) MCAS Beaufort to 1stMAW  
ANDERSON, D J (0369) LdgForTraU-Pac to 1stMarDiv  
ANDERSON, L (3516) ForTrps FMFPac to 1stMarBrig  
AREND, C J (0811) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
ARNIE, R H (0369) HQMC to 2dMarDiv  
AUSTIN, R C (0141) 6th MCRRD to MAG-32  
BABINEAU JR, R O (6631) MAS NATTC Jax to 2dMAW  
BACHLAND, L N (3041) 3dMAW to MCB CamPen  
BAKER, M L (2336) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
BASHAM, W H (0369) MCSC Albany to 2dMarDiv  
BATTON, R E (6412) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
BENGE, J R (0369) MB Vallejo to 1stMarDiv  
BENNETT, M F (1811) 9th MCRRD to 1stMarDiv  
BERGER, R A (0141) 1st MCRRD to ForTrps CamLej  
BOYD, D W (0369) MCRD SD to USS Yorktown  
BRITTON, F D (0849) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
BROWN JR, E H (2111) MCRD PI to HQMC  
BRYANT, M I (0369) MCS Quant to 76thRRCo  
BURZUMATO, C D (0369) MCB CamLej to MarCorSicOFC  
CAMPBELL, J J (0161) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv  
CAMPBELL, R P (0369) MCRD PI to 1stMarDiv  
CAREY, R W (6727) 1stMarBrig to 3dMAW  
CARMEN, M W (0141) ForTrps FMF-Lant to Mad Mfs  
CARTER, J A (0369) MCB CamLej to MCS Quant

CHEVRETTE, E N (0141) 1st MCRRD to ForTrps CamLej  
CHERNOUSKAS, T C (6631) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Jax  
CHRISTIAN, L D (0431) FlagAlw to NAS Olathe Kans  
CLEVENGER, A L (6631) MAD NATTC Jax to NAS Seattle  
CODY, J B (3613) USS Princeton to 50thRRCo  
COLWELL JR, C L (0141) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro FFT  
CRAIG, C W (0141) 1st ANGLICO FMF to MCRD PI FFT  
CROCCO, F (3371) USS Princeton to 29 Palms  
CROWE, J T (6511) MAW NATTC Jax to MAG-32  
DAMMONE, C F (0811) ForTrps FMF-Lant to 3dMarDiv  
DAYNT JR, W J (3516) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
DAVENPORT, R J (2131) MCS Quant to MD USS Boxer  
DAVIDSON, C C (6413) MCS Quant to 1stMAW  
DAVIS, G S (3011) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD  
DAYTON, H W (6441) MCS CherPt to 1stMAW  
DESCHENES, J R R (7113) 1stMarBrig to MCAS CherPt  
DIEBERT, H J (3069) USS Shanhui-La to MCB CamPen  
DOBBS, J A (9141) MCAS El Toro to 29 Palms  
DUFFY, W C (6400) 1stMAW to MAD Mfs  
DUNCAN, W E (0441) 1stMarBrig to ForTrps 29 Palms  
EARLE JR, W (3619) MCAS El Toro to USS Princeton  
ELEDRE, R W (2771) 2dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms  
FAIRBROTHER JR, M G (3516) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
FINE, N C (1316) MCB CamLej to Camp H M Smith  
FLYNN, C E (3371) MCB CamLej to MCRD PI  
FRANKLIN JR, C R (0161) MAG-26 to 1stMarBrig  
FREEDMAN, J A (0811) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
FRENCH, A E (0141) 9th MCRRD to MCS Quant  
GAMBLE JR, F R (6741) 1stMarBrig to 3dMAW  
GAMBLE, H J (3049) ForTrps FMFPac to NAS Glen  
GARDINER, R S (0161) 1stMAW to ForTrps CamLej  
GARNON JR, E T (0161) 1stMarBrig to MCSC Barstow  
GAUTHIER JR, P J (2dMarDiv to MB NB Phila FFT  
GAUTHIER, W F (1141) Camp Smedley D Butler to MCSC Albany  
GENTILE, T (0369) 2dMarDiv to NB Portsmouth  
GLATFELTER, S K (0811) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
GODIA, A M (0141) 1stCommCo to ForTrps CamLej  
GRAY, J A (0141) 9th MCRRD to MCB CamLej  
GREBBES, R V (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro  
GREEN, W D (1391) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro  
GREER, W A (0369) MCRD SD to HQMC FFT  
GULINO, T A (6412) 1stMarBrig to MCAS Yuma  
GUNNING, R H (0431) 2dMarDiv to USS Boxer  
HALL JR, E F (6933) MCS Quant to MCAS El Toro

HAO, V K (0369) MB Pearl to Camp H M Smith  
HARRIS, C E (0141) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv  
HARRIS, W L (0141) 9th MCRRD to 1stMarDiv  
HAZZARD, E R (0161) 1stMarBrig to ForTrps CamLej  
HENDERSON, R L (6441) MCS Quant to 1stMAW  
HODGES, E E (0141) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT  
HUTCHISON, H S (4311) MCSC Albany to MCAF New River  
JACOBS, G T (0369) MB NB Npt to 2dMarDiv  
JACKSON, A P (0369) USS Yorktown to 1stMAW  
JOHNSON, F J (3421) 3dMAW to 1stMarDiv  
KESSLER, T E (0369) MCB 29 Palms to MCB CamPen  
KRAEMER, M P (2111) ForTrps FMF-Lant to MCSC Barstow  
LEPEDOTE, J E (6413) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
LITTRELL, R L (2131) 1stMarDiv to USS Princeton  
LIVELY, C (0141) ForTrps FMFPac to MCB CamPen  
LONG SR, H (3036) 5thSupCo to 3dMarDiv  
LONG, W B (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms  
MADSON, L H (6412) MAD Mfs to 2dMAW  
MC DANIEL, R H 38thRRCo to FMF-Lant  
MCKENCHNIE, H A (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD  
MEIER, R (2636) MCB CamLej to Camp Smedley D Butler  
MILLER, D R (0369) MB NB Bklyn to 1stMarDiv  
MILLER, W H (0369) 1st MCRRD to 1stMarDiv  
MILLER, W R (3051) MarCorComp NAG Korea to 2dMarDiv  
MILL, W E (0141) MD NavActy London to ForTrps CamLej  
MOES, W E (3537) FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
MOTT, W D (7141) 1stAirDelCo to 1stMarDiv  
MULLIGAN JR, W W (0431) 9th MCRRD to NS SD FFT  
MUNN, W E (0141) 5th105mmHowBtry to MCB 29 Palms  
MURRAY, J R (0141) MCB CamPen to 5th105mmHowBtry  
NATION, C D (0369) MCRD PI to MB SubB Nlon  
NELSON, E A (0141) 52dRRCo to 2dMAW  
NOVAK, E J (3516) 3dMarDiv to 3dMAW  
NOWINSKI, G C (3049) MCB CamPen to MCB CamLej  
O'BRIEN, C C (0141) ForTrps FMF-Lant to 52dRRCo  
OLSEN, G L (3516) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
O'ROUKE, G (0369) 1st MCRRD to MCRD PI  
PAGERLY, T (0369) 1stMCRRD to 3dMarDiv  
PATTEN, T (3141) 5th MCRRD to MCB CamLej  
PIERCE, C W (1811) MAD NATTC Mfs to ForTrps CamLej  
PROKOPCHUK, N (0369) 2dMarDiv to NB Portsmouth  
PURDIE, J (3619) MCS Quant to Camp H M Smith  
QUINN, H E (3516) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
RADCLIFF, J L (3081) FMFPac to MCAS Yuma

RAWLINS, B R (3516) 3d105mmHowBtry to 1stMarDiv  
REYNOLDS JR, W B (0141) MCAS Beaufort to 1st MCRRD  
RICHARDSON, C R (0369) USS Saint Paul to MCB CamPen  
ROBBINS, J L (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant  
ROBERTS, R G (0811) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv  
ROBERTS, J M (0431) 1stMAW to 2dMAW  
ROBERTS, K J (6442) MARTO MARTC NAS Anacostia to MCAS El Toro  
ROMP, J R (2771) 2dMarDiv to HQMC FFT  
ROWE, N P (6413) MCS Quant to 1stMAW  
RUSH, D L (0141) 2dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro  
SAIN, G W (1861) 1stMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms  
SARTE, B (0369) NS Sangle Pt to MCB CamPen  
SAVAGE, S J (6413) NAS Anacostia to 1stMAW  
SAWYER, S W (3361) MCRD PI to MCB CamPen  
SEGEL, D (4313) 3dMAW to 8th MCRRD  
SHEA, J J (6441) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
SITTON, J W (6441) 2dMAW to MCAS K-Bay  
SKIPPER, E P (6725) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
SLAUGHTER, Z (0369) MB NAD Lausuzeli to MCB CamPen  
SODERSTOM, F R (6441) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT  
SPRINGER, R R (4312) 3dMAW to MB Glakes  
STEPHEN, M W (6481) MAG-26 USS Boxer  
STEWART, F C (0161) FMFPac to MCB CamPen  
STILLSON, E D (0141) 6th MCRRD to FMFLant  
SUTKO JR, G E (4029) MCAS CherPt to MCSC Albany  
SWINK, R M (0171) 6th MCRRD to MCB CamLej  
SZADZIEWICZ, E A (0369) MCRD PI to 2dMarDiv  
TAIT, G S (0369) MB WashDC to 1stMarDiv  
TARTER, A (0369) MCRD PI to MD NB Portsmouth  
THOMAS, R G (2311) ForTrps FMFPac to MB FinActy Sacto  
TIBBITS, W S (2771) 1stMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms  
TRIPLETT, J D (6761) 1stMAW to 2dMAW  
TUTTLE, J L (3516) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
WALKER, H L (0811) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv  
WALKER, M R (1419) Camp Smedley D Butler to MCRD PI  
WALTERS, C T (0848) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
WHITE, M M (3049) MarCorSupActy Phila to MCS Quant  
WRIGHT, B M (6441) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
WILLINGHAM, J E (0369) 13thInfBn to 1stMarDiv  
WILKINSON, A R (2111) 1stMarDiv to MCSC Barstow  
WILLIAMS SR, N E (3371) MCB CamLej to 2dMAW  
WILLIAMS, V L (2511) Camp Smedley D Butler to 1stMarDiv  
WILLARD, J F (0369) MCB CamLej to MAD Mfs  
WOLFE, L T (6481) MCRD SD to 1stMarDiv

END



"A dollar on the floor? Where, Doc? I don't see no dollar!"

Leatherneck Magazine



# BULLETIN BOARD

Compiled by MSgt Francis J. Kulluson

BULLETIN BOARD is Leatherneck's interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

## Seniority Takes Precedence With Staff NCO Promotions

Time-in-grade and time-in-service have emerged as primary factors in selection for promotion in the Staff NCO ranks. However, the ambitious young Marine with outstanding abilities has not been overlooked.

This was the result of a study approved recently by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, General David M. Shoup.

Time-in-grade rates the top position for selection to pay grades E-6 and E-7, while time-in-service takes precedence for selection to E-8 and E-9.

Promotion boards will be instructed to make not less than 90 percent of their nominations for selection to pay grade E-7 from those considered eligible in the average or above average time-in-grade group. The average time-in-grade factor for each MOS will be computed by HQMC and furnished to the boards prior to the convening date.

This board may make up to 10 percent of selections on the basis of superior abilities which fully justify these selections from among Marines with less than average time-in-grade.

In the event the board cannot find a sufficient number of qualified personnel to meet the 90 percent requirement, it must request the Commandant to increase the authorized percentage of the junior group.

For promotion to pay grade E-6, this percentage factor has been established at 75/25 with the higher percentage coming from those who have average or above average time-in-grade. In this case, the percentage factor was given as a guide

only, and the board would have the authority to deviate from this figure if, in their opinion, such deviation would be in the best interest of the Marine Corps.

Here again, the study stressed that average time-in-grade was not to be confused with the minimum time-in-grade required for promotion.

When the number of Marines within the above average time-in-grade bracket is insufficient from which to select these percentages, the board is authorized to reduce the time-in-grade requirement to insure that existing vacancies are exceeded by at least 15 percent, to allow for competitive selection.

The study pointed out that, although time-in-grade and time-in-service were factors in promotion, they were not the only considerations. Fitness reports, test results, performance on independent duty, assignment as a drill instructor, or as a recruiter, awards, growth potential, leadership qualifications and the specific requirements within each MOS are additional factors. Physical condition was also stressed as a contributing factor for promotion. Boards will be informed that a high GCT score, in itself, is not a reason to favor a man for promotion.

In summary, the study provides for promotion of those staff NCOs who have the experience of time-in-grade and time-in-service and who have demonstrated their ability with the proficiency expected of their ranks.

## New Peacetime War Orphans Education Program

War Orphans Education, originally for the sons and daughters of deceased war veterans, has been broadened by a new law to include the children of deceased veterans of peacetime service.

However, eligibility requirements for peacetime service under the new law will be stricter than for wartime service, the VA explained.

The wartime veteran must have died in military service or as the result of a service-connected condition after he was discharged.

Death of the peacetime veteran, however, must have been caused by the actual performance of military duties or resulted from extra-hazardous service.

Actual definition of wartime and peacetime service is given in the new law as follows:

World War II for War Orphans Education purposes, begins December 7, 1941, and ends December 31, 1946. The Korean Conflict begins June 27,

1950, and ends January 31, 1955.

Peacetime service begins September 16, 1940, (date of the Selective Service Act); excludes the war dates and continues to run on into the future until such time as young men "are no longer liable for induction for training and service in the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act."

Children of deceased veterans generally must be between 18 and 23 to go to school under the War Orphans Education program. They may receive up to 36 months of education. The Federal Government pays up to \$110 a month for their schooling.

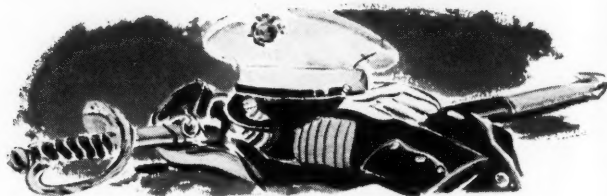
The new law for the first time also gives the Government's stamp of approval to courses given on television for college credit—so long as the war orphan student is working toward a regular college degree and so long as the major portion of his studies require classroom attendance.

END

Anita  
Ekberg



# Once a Marine...



**E**ACH MONTH Leatherneck will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Compiled by LCpl Pete E. Schinkel

## Placed on Retired List (1 Sept 60)

FUNK, Glenn C.	Col
VAN ORMAN, Ellsworth G.	Col
CROSS, Thomas J.	LtCol
ELLIOTT JR, Joseph H.	LtCol
HUGHES, John W.	LtCol
LOCKARD, Gordon R.	LtCol
O'CONNELL, John L.	LtCol
WILLIAMS, Bruce F.	LtCol
BUSS, Wilbur J.	Maj
MC ILLWAIN, James W.	Maj
NELSON, Egbert V.	Maj
PEARSON, Thomas W.	Maj
THOMPSON, Robert P.	Maj
BUTCHKO JR, Michael	Capt
GARRETT, Willard D.	Capt
HEAD, Samuel	Capt
HUKLE, Edward J.	Capt
MC FARLAND, Robert L.	Capt
ROBBINS, Raymond B.	Capt
SUDDUTH, Joseph F.	Capt
WHITE, Charles H.	Capt
WELCH, Winifred F.	1stLt
ELLIOTT, James F.	CWO-4
GARRISON, Victor T.	CWO-4
GRAHAM JR, James I.	CWO-4
MILLS, Agge V.	CWO-4
STONE, Donald M.	CWO-4
WITHEY, Harold E.	CWO-4
HORTON, Max O.	CWO-3
WHITEHOUSE, Walter W.	CWO-3
ARNOLD, Thomas C.	CWO-2
BATES, Clifford F.	CWO-2
KINCAID, John E.	CWO-2

## Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

SMITH, John L.	Col
ALLEN, Russell U.	Capt
HARDIN, Harley S.	Capt
JORGENSEN, Eric I.	Capt
MILICEVICH JR, Richard J.	1stLt
LIVINGSTON, Winford R.	CWO-4
GREEN, James E.	CWO-3
MERRILL, Daniel W.	CWO-3
REED, Lawrence W.	CWO-3

## Transferred to Fleet Marine Corps Reserve

BRODERICK, Albert R.	SgtMaj	259490	9999
CALDWELL, Robert H.		292894	9999
HOBBS, William		262476	9999
HONSE, John P.		255952	9999
LYONS, Leland M.		262327	9999
STEDLEY, James R.		291552	9999
THOMPSON, George E.		274798	9999

## 1stSgt

BARKER, Lloyd W.	255138	0398
BLASINGAME, James T.	271205	0398

CORNELISON, Elbert B.	291617	0398
FRINK, Lloyd S.	292685	0398
GEARHART, Paul L.	279337	0398
KILLOUGH, James R.	274372	0398
KIPHART, Roy F.	277836	0398
RODWELLER, Leo R.	304090	0398
RUSK, Harold W.	292834	0398
SADLER, James N.	303794	0398
WEIMANN, Robert J.	260069	0398
WOODING, Jack W.	281996	0398

## MSgt

ALDERMAN, Kermit H.	257077	3516
BANOCI, Paul B.	272437	0141
BEATTY, Philip A.	288186	1169
BORGSTEDE, Alfred H.	287622	4111
BULLOCK, William O.	287176	1841
BUSSE, James A.	277610	6933
CANTON, Percy E.	289282	0141
CICHINSKY, Henry	292853	6412
COOK, Roy P.	303910	1169
COOPER SR, Wayne C.	270397	6413
DANILUCK, Peter J.	290333	0811
DI GERONIMO, Angelo	244289	3349
DORSEY, Boyd K.	307725	0171
DOUGHTY, Francis E.	304495	6511
DOUGLAS, Adalard J.	303738	3371
DUNCAN, Edward L.	264819	3537
ESSIN, Scottie L.	279854	1381
FEDOR, Dexter A.	275548	0369
GROERER, William A.	297686	3049
HAMMONS, James T.	293110	3049
HEMPHILL, Albert	275502	0369
HILBURN, William J.	254884	6441
HIRE, George T.	278291	6614
HOLDEN, Edward C.	282820	3049
INGRAM, Thomas F.	292439	3051
JOHNSON, Ormond L.	294899	4111
JOINES SR, Robert O.	270216	2639
JUNEAU, John E.	302519	6413
KING, Irven R.	280834	0369
KREKMAN, Anthony	289823	3349
LA BARREARE, Walter F.	266828	0369
LIPKE, Henry C.	267555	0141
LOHMAN, Herman C.	271566	0811
LUNDHAGEN, Louis F.	298209	1841
LYNCH, John A.	266356	0369
MARMISH, John E.	277944	0398
MATHIS, Frederick E.	291788	2639
MC CURDY, Oswald "D"	281890	0369
MILLER, Herman	279898	6412
POPOW, Michael E.	289419	6412
QUARESMA, Theodore B.	260227	3049
ROBINSON, Gary H.	292072	6412
SNYDER, Arthur E.	307706	0369
STRINGFELLOW, Robert J.	291357	3371
TAYLOR, Robert A.	302067	2111
THORNTON, James L.	292361	7041
TOKASH, John	293440	2336
TRACY, Thomas M.	303759	6413
WARRING, Francis G.	270179	6631
WHEELER, James A.	291521	3361
WHITE, Albert R.	293383	3311
WHITE, Robert C.	290980	6481
WILLIAMS, Thomas W.	294247	0141
WILLIS, Eugene D.	293970	6441

## GySgt

ANDERSON, Loren I.	293449	2111
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BOOKE, Theodore J.	301231	0369
BOUDREAU, Herman J.	304229	6413
BRADY JR, Charles E.	303489	6481
DAVIS JR, John R.	287183	3311
EDWARDS, Clorus	292535	4461
GILBERT, William H.	239835	3371
HIXSON JR, Fred	293265	0369
KRAFT, Alvin G.	293012	3516
LAVIN SR, James R.	259831	4131
MONIOT, Joseph E.	292588	2161
MUSICK, Lawson A.	290563	1519
RAMSEY, Louis M.	335616	3516
REABOLD, Maurice J.	261141	3371
SCHMITZER, Frank W.	278988	3049
SCHOONMAKER, William J.	290858	4131
SOHAYDA, Louis	286106	0369
STRONG, James M.	295891	3241
WILCOX, David D.	247771	7041

## SSgt

HOWTON, Elvin P.	289759	0369
NUNNERY, Lee T.	288269	3049
RADCLIFF, Julian P.	291350	
SPECHT JR, William	282191	1345

## Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

## MSgt

BARTLETT, Salvatore John	231765	2111
HUTTO, Warren C.	842957	0369
MURKLEY, John	273830	0369
REUTLING, Fred R.	602079	
TILDES, Norman H.	285773	0121

## GySgt

GERKIN, Lawrence E.	298365	1169
HORNER, Charles A.	289986	3537
LEWIS, Haskell R.	287570	3537
POWERS, Claude D.	290405	2181
ROMERO, Victor W.	592765	
SANBORN SR, Robert H.	808112	3516
THOMPSON, Dorothy E.	W772654	

## SSgt

BEYER, Earl G.	1261339	5711
BRANTLEY, Jack H.	1188427	2533
CHENETTE, Raymond F.	668551	6741
CONRAD, Donald P.	1150929	2536
DANIEL, Frank E.	589168	
HUGHES, Lonzie	646076	1391
MITCHELL, Richard E.	519940	
SAVOY, Henry F.	260979	3531
SEABURY, Helen E.	W777783	3421

## Placed on Retired List (1 Oct 60)

KANTNER, George B.		Col
BOLL, Richard L.		LtCol
CLEMENTE, Edwin M.		LtCol
CUSHING, Joseph P.		Maj
MELTON, Merrill J.		Maj
STANLEY, Earl F.		Maj



STANSBERRY, Richard E.  
ASHCRAFT, Milton S.  
FURST, James S.  
CLOSHEM, John R.  
HARDWAY, James E.  
JESSEN, Jesse A.  
HAROHN, Howard E. K.  
SEDINGER, James P.  
STRONG, Hubert  
ZIMMERMAN, Edward L.  
ABBOTT, William H.  
NEEDHAM, Edward C.  
FRITCHARD, Warren B.  
MILEY, Wayne G.  
SMOAK, Louis C.  
EDWARDS, John J.

Maj  
Capt  
Capt  
Capt  
Capt  
Capt  
Capt  
Capt  
Capt  
CWO-4  
CWO-4  
CWO-4  
CWO-3  
CWO-3  
CWO-2

BRABYN, Edwin A.  
BRALY JR, John W.  
BRANDOW, Robert O.  
CAMPANELLA, Mario C.  
DAVIS, John R.  
ECKLER, Edmund C.  
ELDER JR, William R.  
FEMIA, Frances J.  
GEORGE JR, Mike  
GLAZA, Joseph F.  
HANER, David W.  
HEIMRICK, LeRoy E.  
HINDING, Hanley J.  
HARNE, Frank W.  
HOOPER, Nyle H.  
JUSTUS, James  
KINGREY, Earl C.  
KNIGHTON, George E.  
KOHLE, Chester E.  
LOIZOS, James J.  
LOPEZ, Charles McL.  
MANURA, Joseph  
MATEER, James B.  
MC CARTY, Robert S.  
MC GAUGHY, Charles W.  
MC NALLY, Paul  
MILLS, Robert A.  
MITZKE, Leonard  
MIX, William G.  
MURRAY, George S.  
MURT, John J.  
MYSLEK, Joseph T.  
NEWSOM, William H.  
PALINSKI, Albin J.  
PAUL, Eldred W.  
PETHICK, Raymond W.  
PORTER, Robert E.  
PRICHARD, Reuben M.  
PRIDDY, Thomas J.  
ROBERTS JR, Albert J.  
ROOSVALL JR, Theodore B.  
SANDERS, John R.  
SCHRUM, George C.  
STEWART, William M.  
STOVALL JR, "E" "C"  
TANNER, Robert L.  
UETZ JR, Richard E.  
WARYHA, John E.  
WAITE, Richard G.  
WEBB, James C.

278778  
291443  
294859  
295104  
266927  
290923  
282651  
297196  
290265  
294080  
296262  
296089  
297766  
270227  
264082  
280522  
286314  
296936  
274244  
296290  
358387  
296977  
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295163  
294213  
306828  
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285929  
255775  
244362  
253693  
267798  
269443  
294030  
280740  
240066  
257958  
296278  
304830  
308306  
269573  
250363  
275226  
305403  
295859  
292519  
244967  
296744  
275979  
294242

ELLINGTON, Aubrey H.  
FODEN, Finlay E.  
GEORGE JR, Mike  
HEIN, Clarence E.  
GOMEZ, Joaquin  
KIRBY, Perry G.  
LIVERMORE, William E.  
MC KINLEY, James R.  
MORSE, Ray M.  
PINER, William  
REA, William V.  
ROBERTS, Charles A.  
ROZEL, Ralph Z.  
SABA, John B.

294465  
304869  
290265  
231008  
615666  
470609  
294805  
135177  
266675  
291073  
293927  
281175  
302921  
296153

SSgt

BYRNE SR, Herbert R.  
SMITH, Elsie H.

284838  
241505

### Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

WELCH, Claude H.  
AIRD, Vernon J.  
LINFORD, Claude M.  
GREER, Fredric L.

Col  
Capt  
1stLt  
CWO-3

### Transferred to Fleet Marine Corps Reserve

SgtMaj

DENES, Stephen J.  
FITZGERALD, William J.  
GREESON, Carl W.  
HOUGHTALING, Daniel F.  
KAHLER, Jack W.  
MICHALSKI, Henry  
ROACH, Luther J.

264738  
305520  
261629  
294090  
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1stSgt

CHATHAM, Marshall V.  
HAMMONS, Robert B.  
MC NAIR, Floyd F.  
RAMSEY, Warren G.  
SMITH, Charles H.  
WYATT, Watson E.

296081  
294187  
295418  
294476  
294975  
277776

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MSgt

ABRAHAM, Woodrow W.  
BAUMANN, Ray E.  
BENEDETTO, Michael A.  
BLACKWOOD, Lloyd T.

287052  
314819  
308143  
307792

3051  
2529  
0369  
6614

GySgt

BALZER, Robert D.  
BEEN, Ernest R.  
CLAY, Luther F.  
DAVIS, Charles H.

297498  
302781  
297550  
307309

3049  
6613  
0369  
0369

### Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

1stSgt

PAYNE, Earle J.

322338 0398

MSgt

BOYER, Eldon J.  
ERHARDT, Bruce W.  
HELTON, Lacey E.  
HUGHES, Russell W.  
MONTNEY, Theodore  
PLOSKI, John S.  
STEED, Blake H.

242223  
249699  
295147  
275426  
555753  
288754  
289785

3537  
0141  
3349  
6611  
1481  
4611  
5711

GySgt

CHOATE, Voris J.  
HEADLEY, Ernest D.  
KIRKPATRICK, Daryl M.  
KOTAY, Victor  
KRUPP, Russell J.  
MC ANDREW, Woodrow E.  
ROCKETT JR, Jesse C.

289845  
981029  
915992  
803014  
291780  
286148  
593725

0811  
0369  
2529  
0811  
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3371  
6441

SSgt

COBB, Bernard H.  
MC DONALD, Patrick  
SCOTT, Edwin L.  
STEELE, James L.

414745  
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END



# FROM OUR READERS

by MSgt William A. Daum

**I**F YOU WERE to ask several million American kids what Santa Claus looks like, five will get you 10 that many of them would describe him as a man in a green uniform, spit-shined shoes and a ready smile. And, they'd be right. At least partially so. For their Santa is a Marine, one of the thousands who annually pitch in to make a success of the Marine Corps Reserve's Toys for Tots drive.

Last Christmas, for example, Marine Reservists, working in conjunction with dozens of local agencies from coast-to-coast and overseas, distributed more than five million toys to children less fortunate than most small fry. It was Toys for Tots' twelfth year of operation.

This year, while most of America was shopping for Thanksgiving gobblers, Marine Reservists were launching another Toys campaign. More than 220 Corps Reserve units, scattered throughout the country, start individual campaigns or join in already established drives.

Toys for Tots is not a back-scratching sort of endeavor in which the Marine Corps Reserve goes about seeking favors. Far from it. Tied in as it is with other Reserve community projects, the annual Toys drive is a lesson in human relations from the grassroots level to the nation's largest cities. Without stretching the imagination one iota, it is the Spirit of Christmas personified.

Cooperation with the Toys for Tots drives in each community is not national policy with agencies that provide a helping hand. But, each year you can find volunteer support from such organizations as the Salvation Army, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Elks, Kiwanis Club, Rotary Club, Catholic Youth Organization, YMCA, Goodfellows, Community Chests and many others. For the past seven years, Shell Oil Company has been co-sponsor with the Marine Corps Reserve, lending talent from its art department for 24-sheet posters, and placing Tots barrels at Shell Stations across the country.

Adding to the community spirit of Toys for Tots, too, are the hundreds of

businesses, large and small, that contribute manpower, trucks, space and toys. A wealthy trucker in St. Louis annually donates a large trailer to collect Toys for Tots in that city. In fact, he keeps the trailer brightly decorated with Marine Corps Reserve and Toys for Tots slogans, cartoons and "where to" information the year around.

The overall effect of Toys for Tots was pointed up four years ago when the American Public Relation Association presented the Marine Corps Reserve a Certificate of Achievement in "recognition of outstanding achievement in public relations" in the field of government. This tribute, known as "The Silver Anvil Award," is not handed out indiscriminately. Public relations experts, top men in their field, wade through hundreds of possible winners each year.

This Number One community relations program began in 1947, when a trio of Marine Reserve officers, living in the Los Angeles area, came up with a plan to lessen the probability of a toyless Christmas for thousands of local tots. Their initial success became the springboard for Corps-wide recognition and nation-wide acceptance of the program in 1949.

One of the original members of that Los Angeles threesome is Lieutenant Colonel Bill Hendricks, who wears his other hat as publicity director for Warner Brothers. In the past 12 years, his studio, along with Walt Disney Productions, has supplied thousands of posters, and countless publicity stills of Hollywood personalities plugging Toys for Tots. They have also aided in contacting "name" artists to plug Toys for Tots on records, TV and radio.

This professional help lends a great deal to the support of the toys campaigns, but it still remains for the Reserve unit to provide the sweat and heart. Marines who have participated in Toys for Tots over the years report that the drive tends to snowball once everyone gets the word.

Not content with the millions of toys collected in the U.S. in 1958, Toys for Tots went international in scope last year. The Year of the Typhoon in Nagoya became the year of the roller

skate and six gun for more than 10,000 Japanese kids. Driving force behind the Nippon toys campaign was MSgt Al Sydow, USMC, attached to the FMF-Pac Representative's office in Tokyo. Sydow was aided in his efforts by a group of Marine Corps Reserve officers living in the area who served as sponsors of the Far East drive. When Christmas week rolled around, the Nagoya tots were deluged with gifts, carried in by Marine helicopters, Army and Air Force trucks and a Navy LST. The People-to-People program was aided tremendously and the kids got a good look at Christmas, Western style.

Sometimes a Reservist is carried away by his enthusiasm during the Toys for Tots campaign. In Reno, Nev., last year, two small boys parked their wagon and tricycle in front of a store while on a shopping trip with their mother. When they returned, their toys were gone. Mom was distraught and the kids were on the verge of tears when a bystander reported she'd seen "two men in green clothes" put the missing toys in a "green truck" and drive away. That was when somebody noticed the Toys for Tots collection barrel in front of the store. A quick trip to the Reno Marine Corps Reserve Training Center unveiled the toys, both properly marked with the boys' names. One officer in the Reserve unit got an extra chuckle out of the incident; he was the boys' father.

As Toys for Tots enters its "teens" with the 1960 drive, more and more civic, fraternal and welfare agencies have promised their cooperation. Once again Shell Oil is backing the program nationally and Donald Duck, Bugs Bunny and friends are appearing on billboards and in local newspapers wherever a toys campaign is being held.

The long road from Los Angeles and that first Toys for Tots drive, 13 years ago, is perhaps best described in a report which the Commandant of the Marine Corps received from a Reserve unit. In the words of the Commanding Officer, Toys for Tots had given the Reservists "... a tangible challenge around which to build a high unit morale, comradeship and esprit de corps."

END

## ROOSEVELT ROADS

[continued from page 59]

Barracks personnel is governed by Marine Corps orders. It is the same routine followed by other Marine posts, stations and barracks throughout the world.

The one training area which operates on a smaller scale is the miniature rifle range. It's not small in that it does not have the regulation-sized targets and firing lines, but it's unavoidably limited in elbow room. It will handle only eight shooters at a time.

The winds, coming in off the ocean, present a problem for qualifiers too. They play switchy-switchy; one minute you've got 10 clicks left windage, and a minute later you need 20 clicks right to get back into the black.

This hazard has not discouraged the men. They had 100 percent rifle qualification last year, and more than 95 percent qualification so far this year.

PFC W. A. Beeke, second platoon, set a sizzling range mark of 240x250 during his 1960 requalification. This is a range record.

SgtMaj Esposito and Capt Norman have taken it upon themselves to become electronics technicians. Since the television programming is mostly local, the programs, appropriately enough, are Puerto Rican. This has caused the American TV set to evacuate the living room for the Hi-Fi. Esposito and Capt Norman procured parts, purchased information pamphlets and instruction booklets, consulted each other, and built their own Hi-Fi sets.

Local waters are a dream come true for skin-diving enthusiasts. Many barrier reefs, small islands, rivers and coastal areas afford the diver almost any type of underwater condition he could desire. One danger, however, is the tropical sun. Sometimes the novice diver becomes over-exposed, resulting in a very painful sunburn. Backslapping in the tropics is on the wane.

In an effort to make up for the lack of liberty facilities, the Barracks Special Services has acquired a large supply of recreational gear which covers everything from boxing gloves to fishing tackle. The Marines have taken advantage of their windfall by organizing competition in all manner of sports, including golf, basketball, softball, football and volleyball.

But the skin-divers have it best. Even if they come up empty-handed, there's a gem waiting for them back at the Barracks. After all—they're stationed on the "Pearl of the Atlantic."

END

## Gyrene Gyngles

### Shanghai Green

I've read the *Compact History of the Corps*

And all the other books by the score.

I've heard about Lou Diamond and SgtMaj Day,

But nowhere have I seen the story of the Marine

Who was known as Gunnery Sergeant Shanghai Green.

Now Gunnery Sergeant Shanghai Green was a recruiting Marine

... one of the best that was ever seen.

He had no Medal of Honor or Silver Star

But it is no sea story when I say he was

A man of renown

All over the country, in every town.

Now Shanghai Green wanted to be a fighting Marine

But never got any farther than the recruiting team.

He never missed a quota or lost a man.

He had a nose like a bloodhound and eye of a hawk,

A real salesman and spellbinder with recruiting talk.

His recruiting territory was the wide-open West,

All the frontier marshals he knew the best.

Wild Bill Hickock and Wyatt Earp knew him well

It's said that Gunny Green on the recruiting trail

Could make a bounty hunter look pale.

And there was many a prospector panning for gold

Who spent his last grubstake when desperate I'm told.

And just at that time Shanghai Green would appear.

He'd say, "Pardner, there's no gold in those hills,

Your name on this contract will take care of your ills!"

Now Shanghai Green at poker was great

He could bluff a full house with a measly straight.

His luck was uncanny, none questioned his skill.

When he beat an opponent, he casually hissed,

"I'll bet my pile; if you lose, you enlist!"

Recruiters then had a quota of Indian scouts

And Green recruited with wrestling bouts.

He'd bet his blues against a top Indian guide.

Yes, Shanghai Green was a recruiting machine;

To get a recruit he'd do most any old thing.

Now it must have been in the year of '82

That Sgt Green had a quota of a hundred and two.

It was a tough Winter and the snow was piled high

And on the last day of the month Green took a ride.

He got on his horse and rode far and wide.

He headed for the hills though the snow was deep,

He had to make his quota, no time to sleep.

He looked for prospectors, Indians and sheepherders too.

But Winter's wind roared and none could he find.

The snow blew in his eyes till he was almost blind.

It was ten below zero, Shanghai was out of his mind,

He heard a noise and he looked behind.

Although near snowblind, he made out a shape.

It looked like a man, and sounded like a bear,

By this time he was desperate . . . and didn't care.

Shanghai commenced to give with his best pitch,

And even offered the prospect a two-year hitch.

He offered embassy duty in Shangrila,

In desperation he pulled an old stunt

And offered to wrestle . . . and heard a grunt.

He then grabbed the prospect with his best judo grip,

And thought, "He's a husky lad I've got to ship."

But he couldn't get a hold, there was so much fur.

And he said, "Wait'll the barber gets you in the chair,

You must be a real zoot suiter with all that hair."

The bear's growls and roars filled the sky,

"He'll make a 1stSgt or damn good D.I."

But Shanghai had met his match at last.

They wrestled long into the night, so the story goes,

And Shanghai Green came back without any clothes.

He said he'd lost the best damn recruit he'd ever met,

And wanted the quickest transfer he could get.

I've met my match, as a salesman I've failed.

And hunters have often met a grizzly bear in blues

Who carries a swagger stick and wears spit-shined shoes.

Yes, Sgt Shanghai Green was a mighty sad Marine

Cause he'd lost the best prospect he'd ever seen!

Maj J. L. Zorack





*Submitted by R. G. Latham*

This photo, taken off the coast of Guam in 1946, shows the Marine Detachment aboard the USS Tarawa



*Submitted by Major R. E. Jones*

In 1923, Brigadier General Joseph H. Pendleton (center) posed with his staff at what is now the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego



*Submitted by Col R. C. Powers, Jr.*

These ex-members of the Fifth Division, all veterans of Iwo Jima, were flown to Tinian in August of 1945 for the dedication of three Air Force B-29s to the Third, Fourth and Fifth Marine Divisions

# CORPS ALBUM

HERE ARE some more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.

From time to time, readers have requested information about the Corps Album photos we have printed. The following list of names and addresses of this month's contributors will make it possible for readers to write directly to the owners of the pictures for identification or information not contained in the captions.

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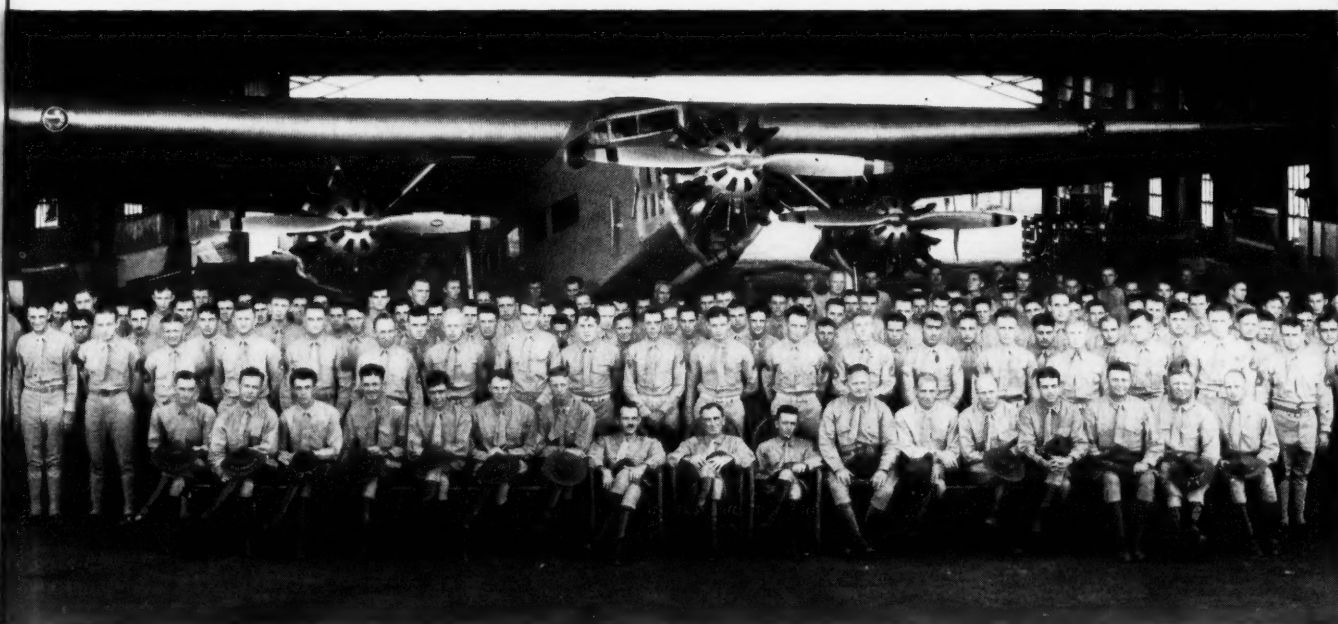
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Lawrence C. Talley  
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*Submitted by MSgt Ezzie Baile*

**While stationed in Shanghai in 1936, "F" Company, 2d Battalion, Fourth Marines, posed for this picture**



*Submitted by L. C. Talley*

**Personnel of the aircraft squadrons of the Marine Corps Expeditionary Force in Managua, in 1932**

# I N D E X

## Administration

Certification of Orders; May p 6  
Change of Name; Aug p 14  
CONUS Orders; Oct p 5  
Fitness Reports; Jun p 3  
Interpretation of MCM; Jun p 3  
Lost Discharge; Oct p 5  
Misconduct Sep p 3  
Motorcycles on Bases; Jul p 3  
Officer Fitness Reports; Apr p 13  
Page Three Entries; Nov p 7  
Service Records; Sep p 14  
Unit Diary Entry; Oct p 77

## Aviation

A Look at the Future of Marine Aviation; May p 22  
Aviation Schools; May p 24  
Eyes and Ears; Jun p 22  
Hairy Run Over Suwan-Yuli; May p 34  
Memphis Reservists; May p 52  
Surplus Airplanes; Nov p 3  
The Marine Corps Aviation Cadet Program; May p 73  
The Mash is Air; Jan p 54  
What Goes Up . . . ; May p 42  
Youngest Jet Pilot; Nov p 3

## Book Reviews

A Departure From the Rules; Jun p 70  
Admiral Thunderbolt; Mar p 88  
Aerospace Dictionary; Aug p 88  
From Cedar Mountain to Antietam; Mar p 88  
How to Bowl Better; Apr p 88  
Karate: The Art of "Empty Hand" Fighting; Jun p 70  
Practical Photography; May p 88  
The Compact History of the United States Marine Corps; Apr p 88  
The Fireside Book of Fishing; Jul p 88  
The Navy Blue Book; May p 88  
The Secrets of Judo; Aug p 88  
U. S. Marine Aircraft—1914-1959; Apr p 88  
Wake of the Wahoo; Jun p 70  
War Through the Ages; Jul p 88  
We Joined the Navy; Mar p 88

## Bulletin Board

AEPFBA Awards First College Scholarship Grant; Apr p 82  
CMC Sets New Policy on Transfers to FMCR; Jul p 75  
Conversion of National Service Life Insurance Term Policies to Permanent Plans; Nov p 75  
Converting GI Insurance; May p 74

Designation of Beneficiaries of Life Insurance Policies; Sep p 76  
Disability Income Rider is Available for GI Insurance Policyholders; Aug p 76  
Education and Training Under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952—Korea GI Bill; Jul p 75  
Enlisted Acting Rank Titles Won't Be Dropped Immediately; Aug p 75  
G. I. Insurance Policyholders Urged to Keep Designated Beneficiaries Up to Date; Apr p 82  
G. I. Term Insurance Policyholders are Urged to Convert to a Permanent Type Policy; Aug p 75  
Loans Made on GI Permanent Life Insurance Policies; Jan p 81  
Marine Corps Announces Fiscal Year 1961 Pro-Pay Program; Sep p 75  
Marine Corps Drops Acting Rank Titles; Oct p 75  
Marine Corps League; Jun p 75  
Medicare Program Restores Certain Types of Authorized Care; Apr p 81  
Members of the Armed Forces Enlisted Personnel Benefit Association to Get \$42 Dividend; Jan p 80  
National Defense Student Loan Program; Oct p 75  
New Fitness Report Policies Established for NCOs; Oct p 75  
New Marine Corps Institute Policy; June p 76  
New Peacetime War Orphans Education Program; Dec p 78  
New Procedures Set Up for Selection of Drill Instructors; Feb p 81  
New Veterans Pension Booklet Available; Jun p 76  
1960 Photo Contest Plans Announced; Aug p 75  
Pennsylvania Korean Bonus Available; Feb p 82  
Personal Affairs Guide is Now in Distribution; Aug p 76  
Promotion Policies E-8, E-9 Established by New Marine Corps Order; Mar p 81  
Retirement Benefits for Enlisted Personnel Group Insurance Members; Jun p 75  
Seniority Takes Precedence With Staff NCO Promotions; Dec p 78  
Servicemen Will Continue to Get a 40 Percent Reduction in Railroad Fare; Jul p 76  
The Marine Corps Aviation Cadet Program; May p 73  
U. S. Savings Bond Program; May p 73  
VA Offers Suggestions for Quicker, More Efficient Service; Jan p 80  
VA to Pay \$253 Million in GI Insurance Dividends During 1960; Feb p 82  
Voting Program for 1960; Jun p 76

War Orphans Education Act Clarified; Feb p 83  
We'll be Home For Christmas; Aug p 88  
WW II Veterans Have Until July 25, 1960, to Take Advantage of GI Bill Loan Provisions; May p 73  
WW II Vets Now Have a Two-Year Extension for Obtaining VA-Guaranteed Home, Farm and Business Loans; Oct p 76

## Classification and MOS

MCI Notes; Mar p 75

## Decorations and Medals

China Service Medal; Jul p 3  
Good Conduct Medal; Jan p 4  
Good Conduct Medal; Jun p 10  
Good Conduct Precedence; Feb p 3  
Medal for Midshipmen; Jan p 4  
Medals and Promotions; Oct p 13  
Presidential Unit Citation; Mar p 9

## Dependents

Dependents in Okinawa; Sep p 6  
Family Camp-Out; May p 48  
Medicare Program Restores Certain Types of Authorized Care; Apr p 81  
"Q" Allotments; Feb p 7  
Stepchildren; Apr p 14  
Transportation for Dependents; Jul p 8

## Discipline

Brig Regulation; Jul p 9  
Misconduct; Sep p 3

## Drill and Ceremony

Arch of Swords; Oct p 77  
Height of Flagpole; Sep p 8  
Pistol Manual With Gloves; Feb p 9  
Position of Color Guard; Aug p 3

## Duty

Air Delivery Platoon; Dec p 24  
Career Counselors; Dec p 36  
Duty Station Options; Aug p 8  
Embassy Marines; Sep p 16

Embassy Marines—Part II; Oct p 26  
New Procedures Set Up for Selection of Drill Instructors; Feb p 81  
Okinawa Tour; Nov p 14  
Overseas Tours; May p 14  
Recruiting Duty; Jan p 8  
Recruiting Duty—Is It For You?; Mar p 24  
Sea Duty Tour; Mar p 3  
Today's DI; Apr p 16

## Education

Academy Prep; Apr p 32  
AEPFBA Awards First College Scholarship Grant; Apr p 82  
Aviation Schools; May p 24  
Education and Training Under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952—Korea GI Bill; Jul p 75  
Galley Classroom; Aug p 32  
NESEP Program; May p 6

Peacetime G. I. Bill; Jan p 16  
Volunteers for Overseas; Oct p 12  
War Orphans Education Act Clarified; Feb p 83

## Entertainment

Date in Paris; Oct p 34  
Ole, Marine; Mar p 48

## Fiction

A Time For Sergeants; Feb p 44  
Are you a Good Marine?; Sep p 40  
Chin; Apr p 54  
Dear Ye Editor; Nov p 37  
Odd-Ball; Mar p 44  
The Big Switch; Jul p 44  
The Gambler; Sep p 44  
The Jonah; Jan p 44  
The Monster of Kalo-bungmung; Aug p 44  
The Noise-Happy Ghost; Oct p 44  
The Weapon Was a Mess; Jun p 46  
Tiny Kim; Dec p 44

## From Our Readers

A New Angle; Aug p 62  
Burial at Sea; Jun p 70  
"Commence Firing"—With Coal; Jan p 58  
Discipline: Start With Yourself; Aug p 63  
I Found a Home; Mar p 72  
Solving Insolvency; Feb p 54  
Stop Selling Yourself Short; Jul p 66  
Success A Definition; Oct p 14  
Toys For Tots; Dec p 82



## History and Traditions

Arlington National Cemetery; May p 58  
 Blue and Gray; Nov p 54  
 Boxer Rebellion; Dec p 15  
 Coast Guard Branch; Jan p 3  
 Commandant's Birthday Message—10 November 1960; Nov p 15  
 Commandant's Christmas Message, 1960; Dec p 15  
 FMF Concurrent Reunions; Jun p 15  
 FMF Concurrent Reunions; Aug p 16  
 Fourth Division Reunion; Nov p 3  
 Guadalcanal; Jul p 24  
 King of La Gonave; Jul p 40  
 Koro; Aug p 60  
 Lt O'Bannon's Grave; Aug p 5  
 Lt Presley O'Bannon's Grave; Apr p 3  
 Marine Corps Museum; Nov p 68  
 Marines in Europe; Jul p 3  
 Melbourne; Jun p 50  
 Most Unlucky Marine; Mar p 64  
 New Caledonia; Apr p 38  
 New Hebrides Revisited; Jan p 48  
 Old Ironsides—Luckiest Ship; Nov p 44  
 Pirates and Pepper; Nov p 50  
 Rabaul; May p 38  
 Spelling O'Bannon's Name; Oct p 77  
 The Committee on Nova Scotia; Nov p 34  
 The Last Banana War; Oct p 38  
 The Last Banana War (Part II); Nov p 58  
 They Were There (Part I); Dec p 48  
 Tulagi—Bougainville; Mar p 32  
 U. S. Frigate Constellation; Jun p 34  
 U.S. Marine Corps Operations in Korea (Vol. III); Dec p 7  
 War with the Seminoles; Nov p 40  
 Wellington; Dec p 40

## Insurance

Converting GI Insurance; May p 74  
 Designation of Beneficiaries of Life Insurance Policies; Sep p 76  
 Disability Income Rider is Available for GI Insurance Policyholders; Aug p 76  
 GI Term Insurance Policyholders are Urged to Convert to a Permanent Type Policy; Aug p 75  
 Insurance Policies; Jan p 81  
 Loans Made on GI Permanent Life Members of the Armed Forces Enlisted Personnel Benefit Association to Get \$42 Dividend; Jan p 80  
 Retirement Benefits for Enlisted Personnel Group Insurance Members; Jun p 75  
 VA to Pay \$253 Million in GI Insurance Dividends During 1960; Feb p 82

## Maneuvers

D-Day in Amicus; Jun p 16  
 Operation Charger; Nov p 24  
 Operation Totem Pole; Feb p 22  
 Operation Whipsaw; Oct p 54

## Marksmanship

Big Shoot; Nov p 80  
 Leatherneck Rifle Awards (4th Quarter); Mar p 58  
 Leatherneck Rifle Awards: (1st Quarter); Jun p 62  
 Leatherneck Rifle Awards, 2d Quarter, Ninth Annual; Sep p 64  
 Leatherneck Rifle Awards (3d Quarter) Dec p 64  
 Leatherneck Rifle Competition; Feb p 60  
 Leatherneck Rifle Competition; Apr p 73  
 Olympic Winners; Nov p 79  
 Field Research Lab; Jan p 24  
 Immunization Record; Sep p 9  
 Pill Box; Sep p 73

## Miscellaneous

A New Look for No. 3; Aug p 32  
 Boot Camp Photos; Mar p 13  
 Holiday Meals; Mar p 3  
 Iwo Jima Statuette; Jul p 6  
 K-9 Corps; Jul p 13  
 Landing Party Manual; Nov p 4  
 Largest Base; Jun p 3  
 Leasing an M-1 Rifle; Jan p 3  
 Marine Corps Colors; Mar p 8  
 Marine Corps League; Dec p 7  
 MCI Address; May p 4  
 Peacetime Induction; Jun p 11  
 Service Records; Mar p 67  
 Staff Club Privileges; Apr p 4  
 Stamps and Cards Wanted; Nov p 14  
 USMC Insignia Ring; Jul p 12  
 USS Bataan; Mar p 14  
 USS Pennsylvania; Dec p 15  
 Waivers; Aug p 3  
 Writing for Publication; Jul p 14  
 Young Mother; Dec p 15

## Ordnance and Weapons

Anti-Tank and Anti-Personnel Mines; Feb p 14  
 Chamber Pressure; Dec p 4  
 Leasing an M-1 Rifle; Jan p 3  
 M-1 Rifle; Dec p 4  
 Made in Springfield (Part I); Jan p 32  
 Made in Springfield (Part II); Feb p 30  
 Supersonic Side Arms; Sept p 24  
 The Man With 5000 Arms; Feb p 36  
 T/O Weapons for Buglers; Oct p 3  
 USS Los Angeles; Jul p 32

## Pay and Allowances

Claim for Per Diem; Sep p 9  
 Disability Pensions; Dec p 3  
 Marine Corps Announces Fiscal Year 1961 Pro-Pay Program; Sep p 75  
 One in a Million; May p 14  
 Privates' Pay in 1940; Oct p 77  
 Proficiency Pay; Apr p 6  
 Proficiency Pay Awards; Nov p 14  
 Proficiency Pay Eligibility; Jan p 13  
 "Q" Allotments; Feb p 7  
 TAD Pay; Jul p 6  
 Trailer Allowance; Jan p 12

## Personal Affairs

Duplicate W-2 Forms; Mar p 67  
 Hardship Discharge; Apr p 11  
 Members of the Armed Forces Enlisted Personnel Benefit Association to Get \$42 Dividend; Jan p 80  
 Personal Affairs Guide is Now in Distribution; Aug p 76  
 Service Records; Mar p 67  
 Unemployment Compensation; Nov p 8

## Personalities

1stSgt Edward Abrams; May p 82  
 Gen Chester R. Allen; Feb p 87  
 MSgt Bobby T. Bacon; Mar p 86  
 AMSgt Clay Barrow; Jan p 15  
 MajGen Randolph Berkeley; Apr p 64  
 Gen Arthur F. Binney; Feb p 41  
 Colt, Mare's Leg & Derringer (Steve McQueen, John Russell, Jock Mahoney); Jul p 56  
 Gen Thomas G. Ennis; Feb p 41  
 Gen William T. Fairbourn; Feb p 87  
 Hell to Eternity (Guy Gabaldon); Sep p 48  
 ASSgt Hubert A. Garrett; Jun p 80  
 1stSgt John Q. Goffe; Oct p 80  
 Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr.; Feb p 40  
 Col Margaret M. Henderson; Feb p 87  
 Gen Bruno A. Hochmuth; Feb p 87  
 Gen Robert E. Hogaboom; Jan p 85  
 Gen Lewis C. Hudson; Feb p 41  
 AGySgt Mel Jones; Feb p 13  
 Gen Avery R. Kier; Feb p 87  
 King of La Gonave; Jul p 40  
 Gen August Larson; Feb p 87  
 Maj Gene C. Martin; Aug p 80  
 Gen James M. Masters; Feb p 40  
 Sen Joe McCarthy; Apr p 75  
 1stSgt Francis P. McGrath; Jun p 80  
 Gen Vernon E. Megee; Jan p 84  
 AMSgt Anthony Perucci; Feb p 13  
 LtCol Philip N. Pierce; Apr p 7  
 Gen Edwin A. Pollock; Jan p 84  
 SgtMaj Austin J. (Derby) Ross; Jul p 80  
 ASSgt Russ Savatt; Jan p 15  
 LCpl Peter E. Schinkel; Jun p 8  
 ACpl Leroy Stark; Feb p 13  
 The Man With 5000 Arms; Feb p 36  
 The New Assistant Commandant; Feb p 38  
 The New Commandant; Jan p 18  
 Gen Harvey C. Tschirgi; Feb p 41  
 Gen Merrill B. Twining; Jan p 84  
 AMSgt Frederick Vinton; Sep p 80  
 Gen Donald M. Weller; Feb p 40  
 Sgt Duane E. Wells; Jun p 8  
 MSgt H. B. Wells; Oct p 81  
 Col Thomas R. Wert; Feb p 62  
 Gen Frederick L. Wiseman; Feb p 87

## Poems and Gynghles

A Note on Notes; Sep p 88  
 ALMAR; Jul p 87  
 "And Leatherneck is My Name"; Oct p 15  
 A Mother's Prayer; May p 86  
 Birthday Ball; Nov p 64  
 Days of Joy and Sorrow; Mar p 67

D. I.; Apr p 87  
 Double Jeopardy; Oct p 87  
 Hurry Up and Wait; Apr p 87  
 Inheritance; Apr p 88  
 Joe; Jan p 87  
 Just a Good Marine; Apr p 87  
 Liberty 7; Sep p 88  
 My Boy; May p 87  
 My Guy and the Corps; Jul p 87  
 My Sweetheart Marine; Apr p 87  
 Not a Game; Feb p 88  
 On Iwo Jima's Shore; Feb p 88  
 Proud Ship of the Line—the Capri; Jun p 87  
 Prospects; Cool; Jan p 87  
 Secret; Oct p 87  
 Shanghai Green; Dec p 83  
 The Battle of the Tenuar; Aug p 4  
 The Discontented Marine; Nov p 32  
 The Fighting Marine; Feb p 88  
 The Final Goal; Jan p 87  
 The Real Reason; Jan p 87  
 The Lower Gate; Mar p 67  
 The Novice; Aug p 87  
 The Sergeant Major's Lament; Oct p 87  
 The Spirit of the Corps; Aug p 87  
 The Tough Marine; Feb p 88  
 "There He Goes"; Sep p 88  
 To a Marine Son; Feb p 88  
 U. S. Marines; Apr p 87  
 War Letter; May p 87  
 Will to Win; Jan p 87

## Posts and Stations

Adak; Mar p 38  
 Camp Pendleton; Nov p 16  
 Concord; Oct p 48  
 Fallbrook; Jun p 38  
 Kodiak; Feb p 16  
 Largest Marine Base; Nov p 6  
 London; Sep p 32  
 MCAF New River; May p 16  
 Naples; Jul p 16  
 Portsmouth; Apr p 48  
 Roosevelt Roads; Dec p 54  
 Rota; Aug p 34  
 Vieques; Dec p 30  
 Yorktown, Va.; Jan p 38

## Promotions

Medals and Promotions; Oct p 13  
 Probational Warrants; May p 3  
 Promotion Consideration; Jul p 33  
 Promotion Eligibility; Sep p 11  
 Promotion Policies E-8, E-9 Established by New Marine Corps Order; Mar p 81  
 Promotions; Oct p 3  
 Promotions and Retirement; May p 12  
 Rank Distinction; Feb p 3  
 Staff NCO Selection Boards; Apr p 26  
 Testing Eligibility; Jun p 8

## Ranks

Correct Rank; May p 11  
 Correct Rank; Jul p 4  
 Enlisted Acting Rank Titles Won't Be Dropped Immediately; Aug p 75  
 Marine Gunners; Feb p 4  
 Rank Distinction; Feb p 3

## Recruiting

Recruiting Duty; Jan p 8  
 Recruiting Duty—Is It For You?; Mar p 24

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## INDEX (cont.)

### Reenlistment

Age Limit; May p 4  
Extension of Enlistment; Mar p 3  
Reenlistment Bonus; May p 11  
Reenlistment Options; Apr p 3

### Reserve

Charleston Reservists; Mar p 52  
Compton Reservists; Jun p 30  
Fort Smith Reservists; Dec p 60  
Long Beach Reservists; Apr p 58  
Memphis Reservists; May p 52  
Norfolk Reservists; Aug p 56  
Operation Charger; Nov p 24  
Pathfinders; Mar p 6  
Pittsburgh Reservists; Feb p 56  
Reserve Obligation; Feb p 4  
Reserve Retirement Plan; Aug p 14  
Reserve Status; Oct p 3  
RESMOBEX-60; Sep p 54  
Seal Beach Reservists; Jul p 52  
Three Months to Train; Sep p 58  
Toledo Reservists; Jan p 60

### Separation and Retirement

Early Release; May p 10  
Promotions and Retirement; May p 12  
Reserve Retirement Plan; Aug p 14  
Retirement—and a Civilian Career; Jun p 26  
Retirement Benefits; Mar p 8  
Retirement Benefits for Enlisted Personnel Group Insurance Members; Jun p 75  
Separation Overseas; Feb p 6

### Special Services

Special Services Fund; Apr p 6

### Sports

All-Marine Track and Field '60; Aug p 48  
El Toro Fish-Off; Oct p 66  
Leatherneck's All-Marine Teams; Mar p 62  
Quantico Relays; Jun p 44

### Supply

Supply and Demand; Feb p 48  
The Old Gunny Says; Jan p 16

### Tactics

Amphibious Warfare Symposium; May p 30  
Objective: Enemy Beach; Oct p 18

## Taxes

Duplicate W-2 Forms; Mar p 67

## Training

D-Day in Amicus; Jun p 16  
Infantry Training Regiment; Dec p 16  
Landing Force Training Unit; Mar p 16  
Language Training Program; Apr p 10  
Physical Fitness Program; Jan p 13  
Three Months to Train; Sep p 58  
Training References; Mar p 9

## Transfers

Trailer Allowance; Jan p 12

## Transportation

Family Camp-Out; May p 48  
Reduced Rail Fares; Dec p 3  
Servicemen Will Continue to Get a 40 Percent Reduction in Railroad Fare; Jul p 76  
The Mighty Mite; Aug p 24  
Trailer Allowance; Jan p 12  
Transportation for Dependents; Jul p 8

## Uniforms

Battle Pin; Dec p 4  
Cap Insignia; Sep p 6  
Clothing Issue; Mar p 4  
Collar Emblems; Jul p 4  
Enlisted Boat Cloaks; Jun p 7  
Gung-Ho; Mar p 4  
Metal Chevrons; Mar p 12  
Old Style Blouse; Jun p 10  
Shoulder Patches; Sep p 8  
Uniform Regulations; Sep p 3

## Veterans Rights and Benefits

Loans Made On GI Permanent Life Insurance Policies; Jan p 81  
New Veterans Pension Booklet Available; Jun p 76  
Peacetime GI Bill; Jan p 16  
Pennsylvania Korean Bonus Available; Feb p 82  
Retirement Benefits for Enlisted Personnel Group Insurance Members; Jun p 75  
VA Offers Suggestions for Quicker, More Efficient Service; Jan p 80  
VA to Pay \$253 Million in GI Insurance Dividends During 1960; Feb p 82

## Women Marines

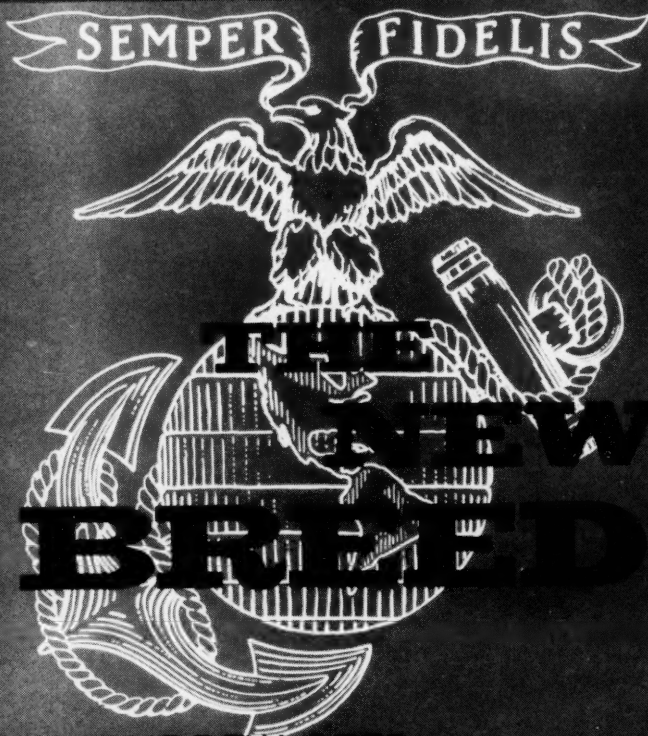
WM Reunion; May p 3

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